RS. 166-8
Will buy a
ROYAL WEST-END CYCLE.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.,
52, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

EDITED BY
B. G. HORNIMAN 1918-19

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
JAMNADAS DWARKADAS & SYED ABDULLAH BREL

MOTOR CYCLES.
English made from Rs. 1,150 to Rs. 1,750 Quotations free from
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.,
52, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. VIII, NO. 313. BOMBAY: FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AD LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
1921		
1st Jan.	CHINA	7,932
8th ,, ..	CALEDONIA†	7,572
15th ,, ..	DEVANHA	8,992
22nd ,, ..	SICILIA‡	8,933
29th ,, ..	MOREA*	10,890
5th Feb. ..	KAISAR-I-HIND..	11,430
12th ,, ..	PLASSY‡	7,346
19th ,, ..	MALWA	10,883
26th ,, ..	NALDERA*	15,825

(b) "CALEDONIA".—Terminates voyage at Marseilles, but Special Rilway Facilities will be arranged in connection with this ship only.
(c) "SICILIA" & "PISSY".—Through steamers from Far East. Call Bombay for Sicilia only.
(d) "MOREA" & "NALERA".—Through steamers from Australia. Only have limited accommodation available for passengers from Bombay.
P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN
It is notified that there will be NO Special Trains across France for some considerable time to come
DOGS—Under no circumstances can Dog be conveyed by the Comny's passenger carrying steamers

BRITISH INDIA COMPNY'S SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH ONLY.

Date About		Tons.
1921		
6th Jan.	MASHORA ..	8,200
15th ,, ...	ANDAL ..	8,246
3rd Feb.	CHANT	6,169
28th ,, ...	NEURIA ..	9,082

*"CHANDA"—Has accommodation for a limited number of second saloon passengers only.

SAILING TO STRAITS AND CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About	Steamers.	Remarks.
1921		
1st Jan. ..	NALDER	Calls Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne & Sydney
12th ,, ..	DUNERA	Calls Colombo Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.
28th ,, ..		Calls Colombo Fremantle, Melbourne & Sydney.

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIA GULF.

Date About	Steamer	Remarks.
30th Dec. ..	BANDRA ..	P. Gulf ports via Karachi.
31st ,, ..	LHASA ..	Karachi Direct.
31st ,, ..	CHAKDAR	Gulf direct.
21st ,, ..	KARAPAL	E. & S. Africa.
3rd ,, ..	LINGA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports.

Rates and forms of freight and passage of P. and O. and B. I. Sailing may be arranged with.

MACKINON MCKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay

NIPPON YUEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamers	Commanders	Tons	Arrivals	Departure
Hiyeyama Maru	K. Yamada	6754	19th Dec	26 Dec.
Yoshida Maru	U. Rideshima	4921	24th Dec.	4th Jan
Maru No. 2	M Kojaka	6648	15th Jan.	22nd Jan

*This steamer arrives from New York via Marshall, and sails for Calcutta via Colombo

For freight and psage apply to
K. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SEVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPOR AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Name	Arrival.	Departure
Indus Maru	R. Yio	15th Jan.	25th Jan.
Burma Maru	S. Kayashi	30th Jan.	12th Feb.
Saigon Maru	I. Ibi	10th Feb	22nd Feb.
Kasado Maru	T. Watanabe	15th Feb.	28th Feb.

For Freight an Passages, etc., apply to
K. [illegible]
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S. S. "LOYALTY."
BOMBAY TO SOUTHAMPTON (DIRECT)
NEXT APPROXIMATE SAILING.
20TH JANUARY, 1921.

FARES:—

	Rs.
First Class "A"	1,100
First Class "B"	1,000
First Class "C"	900
Second Class	800

A reduction of 10 per cent. is made o three or more full fares for families.
No berth will be reserved without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.
The steamer is provided with wireless telegraphy.
All cabins are fitted with electric lights and fans.
The Steamer carries a fully qualified surgeon and stewardesses.
There is no deck accommodation for servants of passengers.
For passages and full particulars appl to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJI & CO.,
Agents,
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.,
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 5354.
Telegrams, "JALANATH," Bombay.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.
SUB-BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND... £1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street,
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostok
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
Head Office:—4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Baghdad Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Hillah, Mosul, and Bahrein.

Authorised Capital	£3,000,000
Paid Up Capital	£785,249
Reserve Fund	£220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,197,488

BOMBAY BRANCH.
(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)
INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed for [illegible] years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans on Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.
Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
Securities received for Safe Custody and Interest and Dividends collected for clients.
R. F. HICKEY,
Manager.

SUIT CASES & TRUNKS
of Superior Quality on Moderate Reiail and Wholesale prices from
THE WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES, LIMITED.
Telephone No. 5708. Post Box No. 403,
Telegrams "EASTKIP." BOMBAY

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 80,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 45,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 9,880,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.
K. IHARA,
Manager.
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1884.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 74,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... Yen 50,000,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, Rid do Jangiro, San Francisco Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore ourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon Branches:—
Tsinam, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostok.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
N. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 294.
Cable Address, Specie, Yokohama.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 815, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to.
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Organizer.

Ladies Blouses Washed As. 6 to Re. 1
" " Cleaned Re. 1 to Rs. 2-8
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
High Class Cleaners & Launderers,
HAMAM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	4,00,00,000
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	80,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-9-20	59,68,712

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Mursban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
Share Bazar, Rogay Building, Apollo Street
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum credited amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS: received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.
[illegible] Manager.

INSURANCE.

LIFE—FIRE—& MARINE.
MODERATE PREMIA—LIBERAL CONDITIONS
aims settled immediately Numerous testimonials.
WANTED: Agents.
Apply to:—
THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
16, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager

FOR FACTORIES, MERCHANTS AND MILITARY CONTRACTORS

In our Factory everything has been manufactured by machinery worked by electricity We manufacture Galvanized Sheets, Petrol Drums, Anchor Brand Buckets, Water Tanks, Paint Drums, Tea Coffee and paint boxes, etc., etc., and all kinds of tin work used for military purposes. Every work will be done according to your sample in English Style with a guaranteed satisfaction.
RATES MODERATE.
Trial order is earnestly solicited.
MOOSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA
Oppo. Police Chowki, Null Bazar
Phone No. 8, BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS INDIAN MANUFACTURING & SELLING HOUSE
THE BOMBAY LEATHER GOODS DEPOT.
253 A, GRANT ROAD, NEAR CHARNI ROAD JUNCTION.
We Manufacture first Class BOOTS, SHOES, SUIT CASES, ATTACHE CASES DESPATCH BOXES, TRUNKS, HOLDALLS SOILED LINEN BAGS and fancy Leather GOODS of every discription. Guaranteed first class Finish and Workmenship.
Proprietors:—Tajuddin Goolam Hoosein & Co.
Managing Proprietor:—Tajuddin Ebrahim Chowgale, Late Manager of Patea, BOMBAY.

THE SHILOTRI BANK LD.
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
Investor's Balances, awaiting employment carried on liberal terms
Investment Securities bought and sold.

SAVINGS BANK	5 % P. A.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS	3 % P. A.
FIXED DEPOSITS	6½ % P. A.

The cautious and conservative policy of Investment followed by our Bank is well known among our customers. Apply for further information to,
DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, M.A., LL.D.
Managing Director.

HEAD OFFICE
6-7, Clive St., Calcutta.
MARTIN & Co.
Managing Agents.
INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.
Insure under An Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to——
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, Calcutta.
G. N. B. Vaz, Branch Secretary, LITTONS BUILDINGS, APOLLO STREET, Post BOMBAY

Mr. MOTORIST
SAVE constant repair bills by SENDING your car to us.
PROMPT execution
PROMPT deliveries
ASK for estimates
ADDRESS enquiries to
AMERICAN MOTOR WORKS AND TRAINING INSTITUTE
KENNEDY BRIDGE,
Automobile Engineers, Dealers in Motor Cars, Trucks, Motor Cycles of all well known makes and large stockists of Accessories, Tyres, Tubes and Spare Parts
Telegrams:—SUBLIME.

RAILWAY MATERIALS
MANECKCHUND JIVRAJ & CO.
Direct Importers and Large Stock Holders of
Light and Heavy Section Rails, such as
14, 16, 18, 20, 24, 30, 35, 40, 11½, 50, 60, 69, 75 and 90 lbs. per yd.
Suitable Fishplates, Fishbolts and Nuts, Dogspikes, Crossings, Switches, Sleepers, Turntables, etc., always held in Stock.
Tipping Wagons of every description promptly made to order.
Prices Moderate, Correspondence Invited.
Mazagaon, Darukhana, Post No. 10, BOMBAY
Telephone No. 4170. Tele. Add. "Rail Plate"

Help Yourselves and Your Country
BY ALWAYS USING YOUR COUNTRY MADE
The "Hydra" Boot-Cream, Boot-Blacking, Metal Polish, Writing Inks (Fluid, Powder, Tablet, Extract), Pancha Kusum Hair Oil, etc., etc.,
MANUFACTURED BY
THE ORIENTAL INDUSTRIAL CO.
Government and Railway Contractors,
9, Bonfields Lane, CALCUTTA.
Price List Freeon Application.

AMUSEMENTS.

COLOSSAL HOLIDAY ATTRACTION

A FORTNIGHT OF FILM MASTERPIECES

These feature productions will be shown for one day only and will NOT be repeated.

MADAN THEATRES LD. HAS THE HONOUR TO PRESENT

THE EMPIRE

To-day Friday 31st December 1920
'Romance of Tarzan'
The Cataclysmic Romance of a Primeval Man and his modern mate

To morrow Saturday 1st January 1921
Charlie Chaplin
in the Trenches
'Shoulder Arms'

Sunday 2nd January 1921
'Vendetta'
Marie Corelli's Great Work

Monday 3rd January 1921
'Masks and Faces'
Starring every leader of the British Stage

Tuesday 4th January 1921
'Holy Orders'
Marie Corelli's Masterpiece

Wednesday 5th January 1921
'Within the Law'
Featuring Alice Joyce

Thursday 6th January 1921
'Better Ole'
The Great War Play

Friday 7th January 1921
"Infatuation"
featuring Gaby Deslys

Please note the change of time in our special Advertisement.

THE EMPRESS

To-day Friday 31st December 1920
Charlie Chaplin
in
'Burlesque on Carmen'

To-morrow Saturday 1st January 1921
'Merchant of Venice'
Featuring
Mathesan Lang

Sunday 2nd January 1921
'Last Days of Pompeii'
Love's story in terrific setting

Monday 3rd January 1921
'Barrier'
The famous Novel by Rex Beach

Tuesday 4th January 1921
'Macbeth'
featuring Sir Herbert Tree

Wednesday 5th January 1921
'Deemster'
By Hall Caine

Thursday 6th January 1921
'Mahabharat'
The Colossal Epic of the Bharata Nation

Friday 7th January 1921
'Julius Caesar'
The greatest film of the age since "Quo Vadis"

Please note the change of time in our special Advertisement.

STARTING THIS DAY!

On the New Year's Eve

Our Astounding Land and Sea Serial

Featuring the World-Renowned

EDDIE POLO

The Giant Gentleman of the Screen
in The World's Master Mystery Serial

"THE VANISHING DAGGER"

A Picture of a Mighty Adventure from Sea to Sea
produced by POLO himself.

The clean atmosphere which permeates the picture and raises it above morbid, immoral or even suggestive scenes.

The unique plot which moves ever on and on, as it becomes more interwoven, and the quest, apparently, more hopeless.

The real circus feats, acrobatic, aerial, trapeze, wire-walking, balancing, juggling, boxing, and deep-sea diving, performed in a matter-of-fact manner, as a part of every-day life.

The great variety of adventures by air, by land and water, from automobiles to storm and shipwreck, and from hydroplanes to jungle chases, desert flights and a volcano in eruption.

The pictorial panoramic views of famous landmarks, noted railway stations, renowned thoroughfares and sections frequented by tourists in many corners of the world and their educational value.

Opening 3 Episodes—6,000 feet this week! at the

CINEMA PRECIOUS

(Grant Road Tram Terminus.)

The Programme is Supplemented by a 2-Reel Fairy Story for Big People and Little People.

"SINBAD THE SAILOR"

A Feast for the Eye and Tickle for the mind, Charming-Amusing, utterly different!

Five Shows To-day, To-morrow and Day after To-morrow (Sunday) at 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

CINEMA PRECIOUS,

(Grant Road Tram Terminus).

AMUSEMENTS.

WELL, WHAT'S ON?

ON THE NEW YEAR'S DAY?

TO-MORROW SATURDAY—1st JANUARY 1921.

MORNING—
AT THE
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road.)
at
10 a.m. (Morning)

WEST-END
please remember!

ALADIN
AND THE
WONDERFUL LAMP.

For School Children and Ladies Only.

SPECIAL HALF RATES.
Box Re 1; Sofa as. 12; 1st Class as. 8; 2nd Class as. 4; 3rd Class as. 3.

EVENING—
AT THE
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road)

at 3; 5; 6-45; 8-30; and 10-30 (p.m.)

WEST-END
Please remember!

"WHIP"
A Charming Photo Drama of the Turf.

Two costly Saries will be given away as Prizes both in the 5 p.m. and 6-45 p.m. Shows, on the New Year's Day.

These Prizes are confined to Box, Sofas, and 1st Class only.

WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

Messrs. K. D. & Brothers
Offer Cordial X'mas Greetings and New Year to their patrons, and respectfully invite them to their sumptuous feast of the senses at the favourite

West-End Cinema
X'MAS WEEK.
DAILY CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

FRIDAY, the 31st December.
WOMAN THOU GAVEST ME
(Paramount Special Production)
Novel by Sir Hall Caine,
Featuring Katherine Macdonald.

SATURDAY, 1st January, 1921.
THE WHIP
William Brady Production
Screen Virgin of the Famous Drury Lane Success.

SUNDAY, the 2nd January.
LEST WE FORGET
Metro Special Production
Featuring Rita Jolivet.

MONDAY, the 3rd January.
WHOM THE GODS WOULD DESTROY
Adapted from Charles R. Macaulay's famous novel. sweeping vision of human passion from birth of man to the present

TUESDAY, the 4th January.
THE TERROR ISLAND
Paramount Artcraft Production
Featuring Harry Houdini, the famous Handcuff King

WEDNESDAY, the 5th January.
DARBY AND JOAN
From the pen of Sir Hall Caine featuring Derwent Hall Caine, the author's son and the beautiful star Ivy Close.

THURSDAY, the 6th January.
GIRL OF THE SEA
A Williamson Submarine Production featuring Betty Hillburn.

FRIDAY, the 7th January.
DARING HEARTS
A Vitagraph production featuring the inimitable Francis X. Bushman and lovely Beverley Bayne.

THE EMPRESS
To-day ONLY at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN
CHARLIE CHAPLIN

In his latest and greatest screen comedy classic. An hilarious
"BURLESQUE ON CARMEN"
LAUGHS THAT WILL SHAKE YOU OFF YOUR SEATS
Laughs Pile on Laughs; and between—while you gasp at the supreme enjoyment of seeing this boisterous, dangerous, thrilling, joyous bunch of comic Film.

BOMBAY'S POPULAR PICTURE RENDEZVOUS.

Cinema Majestic
(Tram Terminus, Girgaum).

offers
FOR THE PLEASANT
CHRISTMAS WEEK
their production supreme

FIVE NIGHTS

adapted from the famous novel by
VICTORIA CROSS

OUR PURE MAJESTIC PROGRAMME needs no recommendation.

FOUR SHOWS DAILY
at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
EXTRA PRIZE MATINEE.
on
Bank Holidays at 3-30 p.m.

NEXT WEEK
RASPUTIN.
The Black Monk.
A True Story of the Russian Revolution.

AMUSEMENTS.

Messrs. K. D AND BROTHIRS PRESENT
TO-DAY—FRIDAY—
New Year's Eve

"The Woman Thou Gavest Me."

A PARAMOUNT-ARTCRAFT SPECIAL
Directed by
HUGHFORD

By Hall Caine *Senario by Beulah Marie Dix*

Sold Like a Slave!

WEDDED by a selfish father to a dissute cad whom she loathed, this pure young girl was xpected to "love, honor and obey."

The world called *that* right.

Then she spurned the ties her husband ha broken, shattered the lie that bound her, sought the aid of a dcent man she loved.

And the world called *that* wrong.

You who believe a woman has a hear a life of her own, judge.

But first see Hall Caine's mighty romas, "The Woman Thou Gavest Me," a startling blow for justic to women and for freedom from moral hypocrisy.

As a book, it has thrilled millions. As a picture, it will stir your soul. Come!

JUST FOR ONE DAY—TO-DAY—ANDNO MORE!

To-night! ***To-night!!***

A Comedy in the Programme.

MARK THE SPECIAL TIMINGS

Two Prize shows to-day, 3 and 5 p.m. (S.T.). Best of thehows at 6 45; 8-30 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Prices purposely kept very low—Box Rs. 2; Sofa Re. First Class As. 12; Second Class As. 6; Third Class As. 3.

WEST-END CINEMA.

(New Churney Road.)

MADAN'S THEATRE LD., ATTRACTIONS

THE EXCELSIOR

Every Evening at 9-30 p. m.
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY
W. BANVARD
presents his
LONDON MUSICAL COMEDY CO.,
Including the
LONDON BEAUTY CHORUS

To-day, Fri. 31st Dec. at 9-30
"Peaches & Cream"
A Jolly, Irresponsible, Something-to-laugh-at.

To-morrow Sat. 1st Jan. at 9-30 p.m.
Sunday 2nd Reduced Price Matinee at 5-30 p. m.
"HAREM BELLES"
ELABORATELY STAGED
GORGEOUSLY DRESSED

Booking at Rose & Co. Upto 6 p m, after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

Daily at 6-30 p.m., only.
Stage play turned into film Drama
"Experimental Marriage"
Featuring
CONSTANCE TALMADGE

The Great Classic Event of the Season
VICEROY'S CUP DAY
ROUBAIX WINS VICEROY'S CUP
Scenes in the Paddock
THE RACE
Roubaix at the Winning Post.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY ONLY AT 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.

The Cataclysmic Romce of a Primeval man and his mate midst Jungle, Wild and Places.

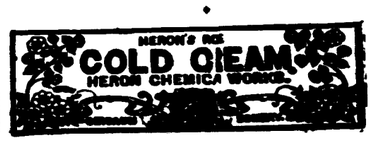
"THE ROMANCE OF TARZAN"

The concluding chaers of "TARZAN OF THE APES"

The marvellous ser-story of blood tingling adventure and love that bridged the gulf between savery and civilization.

The Great Classic Event of the Season
CALCUTTA RACES!
VICEROY'S CUP DAY.
ROUBAIX WINS Vicery's Cup
SCENES IN TE PADDOCK
THE RACE
ROUBAIX at the Winning Post.

Huxley on Roubaix travelled in a trice and put his neck forward and going well, won by a length, Huxley never moving on him. His time for disace 1¼ miles was 3 minutes 0-3-5 Secs. ad was the same as was put up by Kilto i 1915 and which is still a record.



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MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL INDIA CRICKET TOURNAMENT Two Valuable Cups one for the Winners and the other for the Runners. To be held at Meerut under the auspices of Indian Gymkhana from 16th January 1921. Open to all teams of India. Apply To:—MADAN MOHAN MITTEL, Hon. secretary. All-India Cricket Tournament Committee, Meerut. 7215

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—A new batch of stuents wishing to be prepared for Specialised Banking or General Commerce Courses for camination in 1922 being enrolled. Appl immediately 80, Esplanade Road." R 1969 7363

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED—Qualifie NURSES for the B. D. Petit Pars General Hospital. Apply sharp to the ADY SUPERINTENDENT. R 1959 7349

WANTED—Able SHORTHAND-TYPIST. Handsome salay. Apply to JUBILEE MILL, Ahmedabad. 7324

WANTED—Two practical and very efficient DRAUGHTSMEN, one Mechanical and Civil Engineerg. handsome salaries. Apply sharp to JUBILEE MILL, Ahmedabad. 7325

SALESMAN.—Wanted for Cutlery and patented Stationery devices, on commission or part salay and part commission basis. Apply Box No. 1609, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle R1978 7386

WANTED.—n UNDERGRADUATE (Gujrati knwing). Apply personally SUPERINTENDEN New English School, C. P. Tank, Bomb. R1976 7376

WANTED—A mpetent CLERK for a first class rm in Bombay. Apply immediately statinterms with copies of testimonials to Box No602, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7347

WANTED.—Anxpert ENGINEER for our 20 ton De Vergn Ice Machine. Pay according to qulifications. Apply to:—MALIK MATHA DASS, Millowner, Lyallpur, (Punjab). 7295

WANTED.—A whole time ASSISTANT SECRETARY, salary Rs. 150-10-20 plus free quarte and Medical Attendance. Apply with testonials to Box No. 1608, Advt. Dept., "Bmbay Chronicle." R1973 7373

WANTED.—An experienced TYPEWRITING TECHER to take morning and evening classes Knowledge of machinery necessary. App personally to the PROPRIETOR, Shi Krishna Vidyalaya, Dadar. R1980 7384

WANTED for a Motor Work Shop compeer MECHANIC with thorough experience of otor Engineering. Pay up to Rs. 300 ceeding to qualifications. Apply with testimonils and personal reference, to THE MANGR ORIENTAL MOTOR & CO., Meerut City. 7311

WANTED for a Mofussil Mill, a young first class GRADUATE, who has had a distinguished ollege career. Knowledge of Gujarati esential. Very good prospects for a capable man. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1606, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 7361

WANTED.—A MECHANICAL ENGINEERING LECTURER for teaching (in English and Gujarati) Steam and Machine Drawing to the Mechanical Classes in Kala-Bhavan, Barda. Should be an L.M.E., of the Bombay Technical Institute. Apply immediatdy, tating age, qualifications, and salary expeed, to PRINCIPAL, Kala-Bhavan, Barda. 7357

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—WANTD.—Two SUB-OVERSEERS on the Temporary Establishment of this office. Only qualifie men with good experience in Building Cotruction need apply, before the 15th January 1921. Pay from Rs. 60 to Rs. 100 according qualifications. S. V. RAJADHYAKSHA Executive Engineer, Architectural Distric Bombay, Public Works Buildings, 29th Dember, 1920. 7370

WANTED—A MANAGER for a first class Cotton Mill under construction in Calcutta, must have sound organizing capacity and detailed knowledge of every branch of a Cotton Millincluding lay out of building and machiny. None need apply who have no previous experience in responsible position in a Mill. Pay according to qualifications. Appl stating terms and previous experience to ox No. 1592, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7270

WANTED IMMEDIATELY the following staff or the JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT of the Tangavika Territory:—(a) ONE HEAD CLERK with thorough knowledge of Court work having a first class knowledge of English Gujarathi (reading and accounts) and of Hindustani age not being beyond 40 years. Salary offered Florins 300 to Florins 350 per mnsem; (b) ONE FIRST GRADE CASHIER with thorough knowledge of book keeping experienced in Court Accounts if possible, preferably a Parsee, salary Florins 300 per mnsem; (c) FOUR CLERICAL INTERPRETERS thoroughly capable of reading, writing and speaking Gujarathi and thoroughly conversent with that system of Book-keepg and capable of speaking Hindustani well. One of them must be able to speak Kichi well. All of them must have a thorough knowledge of English must be able to keep books and accounts. Salary Florins 125 to Florins 180 p.m; (d) THREE THIRD GRADE TPISTS, thoroughly competent and one Shorthnd Typist with a thorough knowledge of English capable of taking down evidence and transcribing rapidly into typewritten sipt. Salary Florins 125 rising to Florins 1 p.m.; Applications with copies of testimonis, stating experience in the respectiveines, age, and present service should be dressed to the SECRETARY TO THE GOERNMENT OF BOMBAY, Political Deptment, Bombay. R1979 7385

WANTED.

WANTED—Wholesale import and export firs to write to a reliable mofussil Agency for selling or buying on their behalf. Apply with samples and quotations to the ALLIANCE IMPORT and AGENCY COY., Rajkot. R 3677 7348

WANTED.—For an iron foundry, within the Island of Bombay or in close proximity a serviceable second-hand removable shed with corrugated tin roof, iron pillars of at least 16 feet height and covering an area of 500 to 1000 Sqr. feet. Write giving full particulars, a rough sketch the lowest value, locality, and the time at which the same can be inspected, to Box No. 1610, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7381

FOR SALE.

PETROL at 2-12 from to day available by Coupon. CO-OPERATIVE MOTOR STORES, West End Cinema. Corner R1974 7372

AUCTION SALE of Mr. A. C. Owen's valuable Furniture, Chinaware, Chesterfield sofas, Easychairs, etc., at Imperial Mansions, Cuffe Parade Colaba, TO-DAY at 2-30 p.m. R1983 7398

FOR SALE.—A second-hand troughton an Simons four screws DUMPY LEVEL without stand in good working order. Can be viewed at Clare House, Clare Road, Byculla, over Wiltshire Dairy. R 1965 7395

FOLLOWING NEW MACHINERY READY.—Complete Cotton Pressing Plant, including D. Stewart's Finisher and Half-press 20' by 6' and 130lbs. Boiler; 12" by 23" by 24" Comp. side by side Engine; Electric Motors, Generators, Cables and Fittings; Hand Pumps; One inch Hydraulic Tubes; Pooley's Scales. DREWET CHOWNA, Church Street. 6878

FOR SALE—BUICK CAR—5 seater, 6 cylindere, mostly driven by owner; in good order. Lately purchased. Price Rs. 8,000 or near offer. OVERLAND CAR, two seater, driven by owner, recently purchased; hardly used, in excellent condition, almost new. Price Rs. 4,000 or near offer. Apply to SARDAR C. S. ANGRE, Sambhaji Vilas, Gwalier, C. I. 7342

150 BABY FOX PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS imported direct from the Fox Factory and landed in Bombay now are offered to the public at bargain price of Rs. 120 each net. Usual Price Rs. 200 each. Weight 7 lbs. Self Folding with all latest improvements complete in leatherette cases. The whole lot is to be cleared at once. Here' your opportunity to buy the machine for the home or travel. MAYNE'S TYPEWRITER & SUPPLY CO., 56, Esplanade Road Bombay. 6871

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing about
Boyne	4,500	25th Jan., 1921
Canadian Conqueror	5,500	28th Feb., 1921
Treven		15th April, 1921

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO Agents. 5350

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that, on account of the Magh Mela, which will be held at Allahabad from the 14th January to the 12th February, 1921, the booking of all goods traffic (including coal) and livestock to and from Naini Station will be stopped from the 5th January to 13th February, 1921, both days inclusive.

The public are therefore requested to arrange their despatches accordingly.

By order,
P. C. SHERIDAN,
General Traffic Manager.

127, Calcutta, 8th December, 1920. 7003

NOTICE.

AUTOMOBILE PRICES.

ARE RAPIDLY ADVANCING.

CURRENT ADVERTISEMENTS Confirm above.

	New Prices. Rs.	a.	p.	Old Prices. Rs.	a.	p.
NASH 5 Passenger Touring	8,750	0	0	7,600	0	0
ESSEX 5 Passenger Touring	7,500	0	0	6,750	0	0
DORT 5 Passenger Touring	6,500	0	0	5,500	0	0

We have a limited number of the above Cars at the OLD PRICES.

Place your order to-day while these cars are available.

HILL, SAWYER & CO.,
Temporary address.
Opp. Colaba Post Office,
Wodehouse Road, Colaba.

Phone No. 1134. Telegrams "DARRACQ." 7358

GRAND AUCTION AT BHAVNAGAR.

10TH JANUARY, 1921, 12-0 NOON AND SUCCEEDING DAYS.

OF unused stocks of Watches, Clocks, different kinds of Gold and Silver ornaments, Jewellery and Necklaces, etc., Leather Bages, fancy stores, cutlery, Jade, Motors, etc., worth several lakhs to be sold on 10th January, 1921, 12-0 noon.

Goods will be sold in lots according to variety, valuable articles separately.

Inspection invited from 8-0 a.m. to 6-0 p.m. any day from 5th January 1921.

For intending bidders from outside Kathiawar, accommodation and food will be provided at reasonable rates on informing the Controller, Hazur Private Department, Bhavnagar.

Lists can be had on applying to the Controller, Hazur Private Department, Bhavnagar, or Bhavnagar State Agent, Cavasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.

25 per cent. deposit in cash or Government Security will be required from the successful bidder for amount over Rs. 5,000, balance within one month. Any goods removed in the meantime to be paid for at a valuation to be fixed by the local authorities. Goods may be kept in the warehouse for two months at owner's risk free of charge; under Rs. 5,000 full payment and immediate delivery. 7368

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTERED OFFICE of the CRESCENT INSURANCE CO., LIMITED, will be REMOVED to 283, HORNBY ROAD, KAVARANA BUILDING as from 1st January, 1921. 7390

THE SIR WAGHJI WADHWAN CAMP MANUFACTURING CO, LTD

(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the office of the Liquidators of the Sir Waghji Wadhwan Camp Mfg. Co., Ltd., (in voluntary liquidation) will be REMOVED to No. 10, HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE Circle, For, from 1st January, 1321.

VISHVANATH P. VAIDYA,
GIRDHARLAL H. MEHTA.
Liquidator.

Bombay, 29th December, 1920. 7382

THE KHANDESH SPG. & WG. MILLS CO., LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

A QUARTER SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 52 of the Khandesh Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ld., in the name of Mr. Nagindas Tribhowandas Master has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of this share should be notified within one month to the registered office of the Company, Royal Insurance Buildings, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay within one month otherwise a duplicate share certificate will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

Bombay
Dated this 28th of December, 1920. 7387

THE MALABAR FOREST & RUBBER COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of The MALABAR FORESTS and RUBBER COMPANY, LIMITED, pursuant to Section 77 of the Indian Companies Act 1913, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "16, Oak Lane," Fort Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 8th day of January, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd day of January to the 8th day of January, 1921, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
SABNIS & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Dated this 27th day of December, 1920 7388

NOTICE.

FROM the 3rd. January, 1921, the office of the Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay, will be located in the New Customs House, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay. All communications intended for the Deputy Controllor of the Currency, Bombay should be sent to the above address with effect from that date

M. S. MUZUMDAR,
Assistant Accounts Officer,
7369 Currency.

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Bubble, Corner stones, Metal Header, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp Agave Fibre". For samples and rates appl to the AGENT the Powai Estate, 50, Medow Street, Fort. 7146

CANADA TO INDIA AND JAVA PORTS

A DIRECT MONTHLY SERVICE from Canada to India and Java has been inaugurated by Messrs. Ellerman and Buckhall Steamship Co., Ltd., Steamers will sail from Montreal to Port Said, Port Sudan, Aden Bombay; Cobombo Singapore Batavia and other Java ports as inducement offers.

Cargo will also be taken by transhipment for Karachi Madras and Calcutta.

Rate of freight will be about the same as is charged from New York.

The following steamers will be loading at Montreal for India and the Far East.

S. S. "Swazi" September.
S. S. "City of Melbourne"" October.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

Messrs. W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay.

THE MALABAR FOREST & RUBBER COMPANY, LTD,

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the first ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 16, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, at 4 p.m., (S.T.) on Saturday, the 8th day of January 1921, when the Director's report will be submitted to the Company for consideration and the following ordinary business will be transacted:—

(1) To elect Directors in place of the present Directors except the Ex-Officio Directors who retire under article 129 of the Articles of Association of the Company and who are eligible and offer themselves for election.
(2) To appoint Auditors of the Company for the year 1921 and to fix their remuneration.
(3) To transact any business that may be transacted at the ordinary general meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd day of January 1921 to the 8th day of January, 1921, both days inclusive.

Dated at Bombay, this 27th day of December, 1920.

By Order of the Board,
SABNIS & CO.,
Managing Agents.
7389

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE SIR SHAPURJI BROACHA MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the amount called up and paid on the Preference Shares and Rs. 20 per share on the Ordinary Shares (both free of Income Tax) has been declared for the half-year ending 30th September, 1920, and will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company at Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay on and after THURSDAY, the 6th January, 1921 between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., (on Saturday between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m.) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 18th December 1920. Dividend Warrants of Mofussil Shareholders only will be posted to their registered address as usual: change of address, if any, should be notified at once; but owing to the Postal strike Dividend Warrants of local Shareholders will only be issued on production of Share Certificates on and after Monday the 3rd January, 1921.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MATHRADAS GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents.
7397

NOTICE.

RE: SIR WAGHJI WADHWAN CAMP MFG. CO., LTD.
In Voluntary Liquidation.

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 31st day of January, 1921, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Attorneys (if any) to the undersigned Liquidators Messrs. Vishwanath P. Vaidya and Girdharlal H. Mehta, of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing from the Liquidators, or in person or by their Attorneys to come and prove their said debts and claims, at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default they will be excluded from the benefit of any arrangement made before such debt is proved.

The 7th day of February, 1921 at 3 p.m. at the office of the Liquidators (56 Apollo Street Bombay unless otherwise notified of the change of address) is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

Dated this 27th day of December 1920.

VISLHWANATH P. VAIDYA,
GIRDHANLAL H. MEHTA.
Liquidators.
7383

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1913,
and
In the matter of the Central Bank of India, Limited.
The Central Bank of India, Limited, a joint stock Company, incorporated and registered under the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, and having its registered office at Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay ..... Petitioners....

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition was on the 22nd day of November, 1920, presented to the Sitting Judge in Chambers High Court of Judicature, Bombay, by the abovenamed Company to confirm an alteration of the Company's objects proposed to be affected by a Special Resolution unanimously passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 21st day of July 1920, and subsequently unanimously confirmed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Said Company held on the 11th day of August, 1920, and which resolution runs as follows:—

"That the Memorandum of Association submitted to this meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof and copies whereof have been sent to the Shareholders, be and the same is hereby approved and that pursuant to the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act, 1913, Section 12 the Company's constitution be altered by substituting such Memorandum of Association with extended objects as therein set forth for the existing Memorandum of Association of the Company copies whereof have been sent to the Shareholders and that the Directors be and they are hereby athorised to apply to the Court to confirm this Resolution under the said Act."

And NOTICE is further given that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 8th day of January, 1921, and any person interested in the said Company whether as Shareholder creditor or otherwise desirous to oppose the making of an order for the confirmation of the said alteration under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for the purpose and a copy of the said petition be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the Company's Solicitors on payment of the proper charges for the same.

Dated this 25th day of November, 1920.

PAYNE & CO.,
Solicitors for the Central Bank of India, Limited.
6474

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANY'S ACT VII OF 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE NATIONAL CEMENT MANUFACTURING CO., LTD. AMBALAL DAMODAR and anr. ...Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 23rd day of December, 1920, presented to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pratt the Sitting Judge in Chambers by Ambalal Damodar and Khimchand Lalchand respectively of Malad and Bombay Hindu Inhabitants contributories of the said Company and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the sitting Judge in Chambers on the 15th day of January, 1921, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated this 23rd day of December, 1920.

DABHOLKER & CO.,
Attorneys for the Petitioners.
7297

PUBLIC NOTICE.

TAXIS AT GARRY RATE

6 ANNAS PER MILE.

LOOK OUT for Cars with GOLD PHOENIX in WHITE KING and a ROUND TAXI-METER.

THE PHOENIX TAXI & TRANSPORT SERVICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO MOTORISTS AND SHELL PETROL DEALERS.

THE price of "SHELL" PETROL in Bombay will be increased to Re. 2-1-0 per per gallon as from Saturday, the 1st proximo. 7399

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that LADKIBAI, wife of Gangadas Goculdas and daughter of the late Puribai, wife of Narayen Parmanadas, a minor, under age by her husband and duly appointed Guardian the said Gangadas Goculdas and the said Gangadas Goculdas, of Kurla Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. HUSEIN EBRAHIM. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

FIRST:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground whereof the said Hoosein Ebrahim is the lessor with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon situate lying and being at Mowje Kurla, Pot Tukdi, Kurla, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla admeasuring 355 5/9 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less bearing Municipal No. 44 and Bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by a Gawan and Beyond that by Agra Road on the West by land of Malek Saheb Kurla Khot wherein is the Bungalow of Kikabhai Bori on the South by a lane and on the North by a lane of about 12 Kathas and beyond that by the house of Sarabhai.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground whereof the said Husein Ebrahim is the lessor with the messuage building or dwelling house and stable standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mouze Kurla Pot Tukdi Kurla, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla, admeasuring 333 3/9 square yards be the same a little more or less bearing Municipal No. 47 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the land Anandibai widow of Trimbakrao Telang whereon is the house of Ganga Purdeshi, on or towards the West by the vacant ground of Malek Sahib of Kurla, on or towards the South by vacant land and on or towards the North by the land of Malek Sahib of Kurla.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground whereof the said Husein Ebrahim is the lessor situate lying and being at Mouze Kurla Pot Tukdi Kurla, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the Registration Sub-District Kurla, admeasuring 12 Kathis be the same little more or less bearing Municipal, No. 7 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by a Gully and beyond that by the house of Hussain Sheriff, on or towards the North and West by land of Anandibai, on or towards the South by land of Malek Sahib of Kurla.

FOURTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of Khoti land or ground which is held under the Khot of Kurla situate, lying and being at Kurla Pot Tukdi Kurla Talnka Salsette Zilla Thana, admeasuring about 6 (six) Kathis or thereabouts and abutting on the Western boundary of the Property herein before secondly described.

Dated this 28th of December, 1920.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
7371

SALES BY AUCTION.

RICHARD & READYMONEY

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT CLOTHING BLANKETS, BOOTS and SHOES, ETC.

By the order of the officer in charge cloth Depot Messrs. RICHARD and READYMONEY will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 11th Jan., 1921, at 11 a.m. (S.T.) at Mazagoan near the 'G' Shed Old Woollen and Cotton Clothing, Blankets, Boots, Shoes, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF RIGHT TIOLE AND INTEREST OF THE UMBERKHADI PROPERTY.

Messrs. RICHARD and READYMONEY Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 21st day of January, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the premises by the order of the Mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor Mr. Vasant Ramchander Asavale under the mortgage deed dated the 29th day of July, 1920.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that right title and interest of the Mortgagor Mr. Vasant Ramchander Asavale in that piece or parcel of Fajandari land or ground together with the tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Umerkhadi, within the registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 750 square yards or thereabout bearing New. Survey No. 3646 3546 and assessed by the assessor and collector of the Bombay Municipality under the "B" ward No. 7437, Street Nos. 24,80 82 and 91, which premises are bounded, on the East by the house of Kond Aboi Vajrankarin on the West by the property known as the Kakuset Oart on the South by the property of Shankar Parnekar and on the North. the said Kakee Shet Oart which said premises are now in the possession of the Mortgagor and his father and their tenants.

For further particulars and the condition of sale apply to the Auctioneers.

RICHARD & READYMONEY.
Bombay, 31st December, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.

No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Artistic Household and Office Furnitures, Phonographs with Records, Varnish Cases, Canister Machine, Sundry Articles, Bycicles, etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 3rd January 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, the following:

Household and Office furniture such as drawing Room Suites of Sofas and chairs, armed and armless chairs, mirror-door cupboards, writing and dressing tables, fancy teapoys, mirror sideboards, fancy cupboards, bookstands, etc.

By order of the Office concerned and on account and risk of Fidaali Mahomedali, Varnish Merchant, Bhajipala Street, 30 cases Varnish "Flag" Brand, Manufactured by Messrs. Sandemen Bros. Glasgow:—

14 cases, each 60 tins, (quarter gallons), copal varnish.
6 cases, each 60 tins, (quarter gallons) carriage varnish.
10 cases, each 15 tins, (one gallons) copal varnish.

By order of the Office concerned and on account and risk of Mr. Mahomedali Abdullabhoy Rangwala, Varnish Merchant, Bhajipala, Street:—

16 cases Varnish ex. S. S. "Kingsmere," manufactured by Messrs. Sandemen Bros., Glasgow.
1 "Tharples" Super Clarifier.
Steel boot moulds, paperfiles cashboxes, etc.
3 doz. new phono records and 6 horns.
Bicycles Horses and Carriages.

At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 31st December, 1920.

GANDHI & CO.

Agetioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT ARDESHER DADY CROSS LANE.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Jahangar Mehta and Somjee attorneys for Sha Narotamdas Justha, Shah Himatlal Jagjivandas and Shah Mathuradas Deokaram Bavi the Trustees for the members of the sect known as the Dasa Modh Mandlia Sect of Parmanandas Thaver residing in Bombay sell by Public Auction the under mentioned property on the premises on Saturday the 15th day of January 1921, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.)

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Land of Pension and Tax tenure containing by admeasurement three hundred and nine square yards or the same about and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 296 New No. 2018 old Survey No. 2 and New No. 7403 together with the message tenement of Building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under 'C' Ward No. 6525, Street Nos. 1 and 2 all which premises are situate at and on the Western side of a road or passage formerly called Amoraly and now called Ardeshir Dady Cross Lane at Bombay in registeration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the said Ardesher Dadi Cross Lane, on or towards the West by the property formerly of Awabai Eduiji but now belonging to the Daharamshala of Mulji Madhawji on or towards the North by the property of Rao Bahadur Gopal Hari Deshmukh and on or towards the South by the Dharamshala of Mulji Madhavji and were formerly in the occupation of Bai Manekbai widow of Bomanji Jamasji Darawala and are now in that of the said vendors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jahangir Mehta and Somjee at their office at Cama Building Bell Lane Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

GANDHI, & CO.,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, 31st December, 1920.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Line.

TO RAJAHS, MAHARAJAS AND JEWELLERS.

A splendid opportunity to purchase really valuable and rare collection of jewellery belonging to the leading firm of Madras jewellers.

On FRIDAY, the 7th day of January, 1921, and succeeding days at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sharp daily, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, by order of Rai Bahadur Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand at his Pedhi at the Kalbadevi Road and on account and at the risk of Messrs. T. R Tawker and Sons, the well-known firm of leading jewellers of Madras.

A very valuable and rare collections of large diamonds, emeralds, rubies and pearl jewellery worth several lakhs.

Detailed list can be had on application to Messrs. Malvi Modv Ranchordas and Co., Attorneys for Rai Bahadur Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand at their office at 79, Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned and inspection of the said jewellery can be had on application to the said Rai Bahadur Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand at his Pedhi at Kalbadevi Road.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 31st December, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 31st day of Dec. 1920, at 2-30 p.m.. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Imperial Mansions, Cuffe Parade, Colaba (on the sea side), very valuable and made to order house-hold furniture. by Roberts, rich glassware, Chinaware, best platedware, solid mahogany, dining table, without arm chairs, rich Persian and Brussels carpets made to order sideboards,dumbwaiters and crockery stands, drawing room Chesterfield sofa and easy chairs, rich cabinets, table ornaments, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, with horse hair mattresses, mirror and panel door almyrahs. cloth and gown presses, dressing cheval glass, large sized chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, hatstands, Singapore cane furniture, very rich curtains, ice box, copper and aluminium utensils, single and double meat safes, etc., etc., etc. The property of A. C. Owen, Esq., Secretary, B. B. and C. I. Railway and others.

Catalogues are ready and property is on view.

AS TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 1st January is a Public Holiday there will be no SALE of Horses and carriages on that day.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE DIAMOND EMERALD AND PEARL ORNAMENTS.

On TUESDAY, the 4th January, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Mortgagee, Mr. Hooseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Gore Panday the Raja of Sandurana :—

1 necklace (Galaband) of 81 large pearls about 125 chows.
1 necklace 96 large pearls, about 175 chows.
1 Broach set with diamond and rubies.
1 necklace set with diamand and emerald.
1 necklace set with diamonds and rubies and ruby pendant.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th January, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Connaught House", Queen's Road, behind the Church Gate Station, very valuable and handsome household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboards and dumbwaiters, teapoys and carpets, door curtains, single and double bedsteads, blackwood chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, single and double almyrahs, one Singer sewing machine, one sweet-toned cottage piano by Sneider and pianola, gramophone, 36 volume complete set of Encyclopaedia Britannica, one Milner safe, hat and umbrella stands, single and double meatsafes, copper and aluminium utensils, garden pots, grass cuttin, machine, etc., etc. The property of Major-General W. B. James, C.B., C.I.E., M.V.O., Commanding Bombay Brigade, and others.

Catalogues will be published and property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE FLOUR MILLS, known as "Nevetia Flour Mills, Ltd.", in Liquidation, situate at Mahim, near the B. B. and C. I. Railway, Mahim Railway Station.

Under instructions from J. R. Patel, Esq., the Liquidator of the above Mills. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 10th January next, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, the whole of the Mills, building, machinery, plant, motors, electric light installation, pulleys, spare parts, etc., together with the leasehold land containing about 17,096 square yards or thereabouts.

There is a siding laid by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co., into the mill the benefit of which will also be given to the purchaser.

The Mill is worked through Tata Hydro-Electric Company's Electric Power.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Patel and Ezekiel, Solicitors to the Liquidator, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable property next to West End Cinema at Sandhurst Road.

SUIT NO. 528 OF 1918.

Saduliakhan Daulatkhan ..... Plaintiff.
v.
Koolsoombai widow & others. Defendants.

Under instructions of Mr. N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed herein and pursuant to the directions contained in the consent Decree, dated the 21st day of October, 1920, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of January 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction—the following property.

All that piece of land containing an area of one thousand one hundred and sixty-one square yards or thereabouts situate on and being Plot No. 29 of the Sandhurst Road (West) Estate of the Board of the Trustee of the Bombay City Improvement Trust in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay bounded, on the East by a New Street 40 feet in width at present unnamed, on the South by plot No. 28 of the said estate agreed to be leased to Lingva Sayanna on the West by the property in the tenure or occupation of Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhoy and on the North by Plot No. 30 of the said estate agreed to be leased to the said Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhoy together with the building thereon and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 1786 (5). Street No. 52D and which said piece of land forms portion of land bearing New Survey No. 7392.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors, for the Receiver or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS AT SONAPUR STREET.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 27th January 1921, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the site, the following two very valuable building plots :—

PLOTS A.—A piece of land comprising an area of 138 3-9 sq. yards, or thereabouts with a frontage on Sonapur Street, and bounded on or towards the North by Sonapur Street, on or towards the South by a public passage, on or towards the East by a passage and the property of Haji Cassum and on or towards the West by the property of Pandurang Luxmanji.

PLOT B.—A piece of land comprising an area of 20 sq. yards or thereabouts with a frontage on Sonapur Street, and bounded on or towards the North by Sonapur St., on or towards the South by a Hindu Dharamsala, on or towards the East by the property of Abdul Rehman Haffiz Abdool Rashid, on or towards the West by property belonging to the Trustees of the Sunni Mahomedan Cemetery.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Crawford Bailey and Co., Solicitors, to the Municipal Corporation or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF WASTES.

On MONDAY, the 10th January, 1921 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the compound of the Colaba Land and Mills Co., Ltd., and by order of Messrs. W. H. Brady and Co., Ltd., Agents and Managers, of the Colaba Land and Mills Co., Ltd., and on account and risk of Messrs. Kishanchand Bhaichand and Co., entering into a contract dated 31st day of August, 1920, with the said Colaba Land and Mills Co., Ltd., who have failed to fulfil the said contract the following wastes :—

Oily Hard Waste No. 2 about 40 candies.
Oily Fly waste about 2 candies.
Oily Cotton bondas about 2 about 10 candies.
Oily Cotton ends about 5 candies.
Oily Grey about 5 candies.
Oily Hard Waste No. 1 about 4

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.—(Contd.)

Oily Hard Waste No. 2 about 60 cwts.
Oily Hard Waste No. 3 about 50 cwts.

On FRIDAY, the 14th January, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the compound of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., at Chinchpogly.

By order of Messrs. W. H. Brady and Co. Ltd. Secretaries and Agents of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., and on account and risk of Messrs. Kishanchand Bhaichand and Co., entering into a contract dated 31st day of August, 1920 with the said New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., who have failed to fulfil the said contract the following wastes :—

Oily Fly about 3 candies.
Gutter Fly No. 1 about 4 candies.
Gutter Fly No. 2 about 3 candies.
Dirty Ends and Bondas about 3 candies.
Oily Soft sweepings about 59 candies.
Reeling Waste No. 10 about 48 cwts.
Oily Hard Waste No. 2 about 70 cwts.

On FRIDAY, the 14th January, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the compound of the New City of Bombay Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Albert Road Chinchpogly.

By order of Messrs. W. H. Brady and Co., Ltd., Managing Agents of the New City of Bombay, Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and on account and risk of Messrs. Kishanchand Bhaichand and Co., entering into a contract dated 31st day of August 1920, with the said New City of Bombay Manufacturing Co., Ltd., who have failed to fulfil the said contract the following wastes :—

Oily Hard Waste No. 2 about 23 cwts.
Stripings about 32 candies.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 31st December, 1920

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.
Every day at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
SPECIAL NEW YEAR PROGRAMME.
"COTTRELLS TROUPE"
in an entire change of programme.
1. DE COTTRELLS MODELS.
2. FRANCISCO
THE PHILLIPINE GYMNASTS
Assisted by
Comedy Knock-Abouts.
3. SELECTED SONGS BY MISS SOPHIE
4. THE 5 COTTRELLS IN
AMERICAN TRAMPOLINE ACROBATS
Also an astounding Picture Drama
in 7 parts of whicgh 3 parts will be shown from to-day and the remaining 4 from Sunday.
"The Lone Wolf's Daughter."
A huntingly beautiful girl and the world's craftiest criminal she brought to book.
A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT
Prices : Re. 1-8, Re. 1. Ans. 8 & 4, (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2 each) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each).
(NO INCREASE IN PRICES)
A MOST POWERFUL ATTRACTION
By the end of January 1921.
"THE GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY."
BY FAR THE BIGGEST OPERA COY. EVER BROUGHT OUT TO INDIA.
36 PRINCIPAL ARTISTES.
44 CHORUS & BALLET.
OPERA COY'S OWN ORCHESTRA.
Box plan will open shortly at enhanced prices from Rs. 10/- Downwards.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.
LAMINGTON ROAD,
TO-NIGHT
THE LAST TWO EPISODES
OF
The Daredevil Jack
Episodes 14th TERRIBLE VENGENCE
Episode 15th THE TRIPLE CHASE
AND
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest
HAROLD LLOYD
The Great of Screen Comedian
IN
The Haunted Spooks
TIME :
7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. Daily.
Matinee on Bank Holiday & Saturday 5 p.m. & Sunday 3-30, 5-30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Dec. 28th.

	Bales.
Total Days Sales at Liverpool	2,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
,, ,, Sales of East Indians	Nil
,, ,, Imports	—
Mid. American Spot	10.79
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels	25.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Mar. 13.80
	May 13.90
	July 13.95
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Jan. 11.75
	Mar. 12.1.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 26th.

Months.	To-day's prices.
Dec.	9.33
Jan.	9.33
Feb.	9.41
Mar.	9.51
April	9.59
May	9.70
June	9.77
July	9.85
Aug.	9.85
Sep.	9.85
Oct.	9.84
Nov.	9.82

Tone :—Easy.
Manchester Market :—Dull inactive.

Liverpool, Dec. 19th.

Months	To-day's prices.
Jan.	8.96
Mar.	9.13
May	9.31
July	9.49

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Dec. 28th.

M.G. Bengal Good	5.57
,, ,, Fully Good	6.07
,, ,, Fine	6.57
,, No. 1 Oomra Good	7.00
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	7.75
,, ,, ,, Fine	8.35
,, Broach Good M.G.	8.40
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	8.90
,, ,, ,, Fine	9.40
,, Soinde, Good	5.75
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	6.25
,, ,, Fine	6.75

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Dec. 28th.

Total in Sight	5,608,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	242,000
East Indian ,, ,,	199,000
American ,, ,,	4,664,000
Other ,, ,,	324,000

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, Dec. 28th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	48,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	40,000
,, ,, to Continent	4,000
Futures at New York March	13.50
,, ,, ,, May	13.62
,, ,, ,, July	13.72
Spot Cotton at New York	14.50
,, ,, ,, Orleans	13.80
Futures at New Orleans March	12 93
,, ,, ,, May	13.15
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	6 3/16
Demand Bills	3.50.00
U. S. Mined	99 1/2
,, ,, Foreign	65

New York, Dec. 29th.

Futures at New York Mar.	13.87
Futures at New York May	13.99
,, ,, July	14.08

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Dec. 28th.

Rentes 3%	58
Bar Silver Spot	42
,, 2 months hence	42
Closing Tone of Silver :—Very Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 7% since 15th April 1920.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	6 11/16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	6 3/4
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	7 1/2
Bar Gold (per oz.)	116/10
Tone of Gold :—Dearer on American Exchange.	
Interest day to day loans	4 3/4
,, 7 day market loans	6 1/4
Telegraphic Transfers	—
Consols 2½%	44 1/4
Rupee Paper 5½%	34 1/2
Indian Stock—3½% Sterling Loans	53
Government Securities 3%	46 1/2
On London at Paris ...France	60.40

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Dec. 28th.

WHEAT.

Australian Quoted	£108
Argentine	99
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs.	
C.I.F. Afloat London Sellers	104
Wheat afloat to U. K. Qrs.	1,005,000

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Real Bold Dec.-Jan. Quoted	£21
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. Quoted	£19
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan.	£23 1/2
Tone of Rapeseed :—Quiet.	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. Nominal	£9 1/2
Tone of Linseed :—	
Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) Dec.-Jan. Nominal	£19 3/4
Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) Jan.-Feb. Quoted	£20 1/2
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Nominal	£9 1/2
Toria Rapeseed :—Dec.-Jan. Nominal	£22
Calcutta Linseed Dec.-Jan. Nominal	22/10

METALS.

English best Selected Coopes	£82
Standard Cooper G. M. B	£71 1/4
Cooper Braziers	£133
Yellow	12 1/2
Hard Spelter	—
Corrugated Sheets	£33

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Dec.-Jan. Value	30
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Dec.-Jan. Value	31/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Dec.-Jan. Value	31/9

Tone :—Firmer. Little more doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 30th 1920.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1-5-0
Bank Demand	1-5 1/16
Dem. Acceptance Jan/s	1-6-0
Fcs. Demand	421
American Dollars	408
Hongkong ,,	320 1/2
Shanghai ,,	317 1/2
Japan ,,	194
Singapore ,,	164 1/2

Market Steady

METALS.

Issue Rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotation

Dec. 30th 1920.

	per mod.	Rs. a. p.
Brass	3/6	85 0 0
Do.	1	85 0 0
Do.	1½	84 0 0
Do.	1 1/2	84 0 0
Do.	1½	83 0 0
Do.	2	83 0 0

COPPER RATE

Dec. 30th 1920.

	per mod.	Rs. a. p.
Copper	3/6	80 8 0
Do.	1	87 0 0
Do.	1½	87 0 0
Do.	1 1/2	87 0 0
Do.	1½	89 0 0
Do.	2	87 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		80 0 0
Panch teka joint		26 0 0
Copper English-Bars		82 0 0
Brass-Bars		37 0 0
Alumina		88 0 0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds daily Quotations Vaisay rates.

Bombay, Dec. 30th 1920, 6-30 p.m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms Rs. a. p.	Ball Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat White, Delhi 70-30	62 0 0	9 2 0
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-30	62 0 0	9 2 0
,, Karachi Bangla	62 0 0	9 2 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12 8 0	12 8 0
,, ,, Cawnpore	12 0 0	12 8 0
,, Yellow Cawnpore	12 8 0	12 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 0 0	13 8 0
,, Thin	121 0 0	12 14 0
Teseelo,e White 82-15	80 0 0	15 12 0
,, Gajar 75-25	75 0 0	—
,, Gajar 50-50	65 0 0	—
,, Black	60 0 0	—
Poppyseed, White	75 0 0	15 8 0
Groundnuts	62 0 0	—
Mowraseed	8 4 0	8 8 0
Barley	48 0 0	—
Castorseed	80 0 0	9 14 0
Cottonseeds	35 0 0	4 14 0
Forward	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat May	9 1 3	
Linseed May	14 15 3	

Clearance Sale Now On
AT
Mrs. Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon,
BOOK-SELLER & PUBLISHER, KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.
Sale of Books at greatly reduced prices to clear the surplus stock. Excellent opportunity to lovers of Books, Students and Libraries to choose from Valuable Books on Law, Medicine, Engineering, Science, Mathematics, Fiction, General Literature etc, etc.
11 a.m. to 6 p.m. Week days and 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. Sundays—Specially for the visitors from the mofussil.
Fresh selection every Monday. Splendid opportunity for Book-Sellers to replenish their stock.

EXCELLENT PICTURE
OF
LOKMANYA TILAK
BEST LIKENESS AND MOST ATTRACTING SIZE
15"×11"
WORKED OUT BY NEVER FADING INLEIGLIO PROCESS
PRICE ANNAS 6.
OF
[HIGHLY SPOKEN BY KESARI
Apply to :—
ANANTRAO KAVADE
c/o D. N. Phansalkar,
Sirdar Girha Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 30.

Western disturbance has caused nearly general snow and rain in Kashmir and is passing Eastwards. Sonamarg reports three quarters of an inch and Drass half inch.

Forecast :—Few falls in South East Madras and diminution in Kashmir.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hour on Thursday, the 30th December 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.—

The Punjab.—Skies are clear at Rawalpindi but are lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere Humidity is in defect at Delhi, Day temperature is below the average at Rawalpindi night temperature is above normal in the north of the division.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded, Humidity is either normal or in defect, Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is below the average in the west of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded, The air is drier than usual except at Karachi where humidity is in excess. Day temperature is above the average in west Rajputana; night temperature is below normal except in Sind and at Mount Abu.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded at Bhuj and Indore and are clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Bhuj and Dwarka, is nearly normal in Gujarat and is in defect elsewhere. Day temperature is below the average at Surat; night temperature is below normal at Bhuj and Bhavnagar-Para. The minimum thermometer at Bhuj records a temperature of 44° which is 11° below the normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is considerably drier than usual. Day temperature is above the average at Akola and nearly normal elsewhere; night temperature is either normal or slightly below the average.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Ratnagiri and in excess as Karwar. Temperature is nearly normal both by day and by night.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded at Poona but are clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the nort of the Bombay Deccan and in north Hyderabad. Day temperature is above the average at Nizamabad; night temperature is nearly normal over the division.

General Remarks.—There has been no rain yesterday over reporting area. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the southern half of the Peninsula, in Kathiawar, and in Punjab and the adjacent districts.

Forecast.—Dry weather is likely to continue except on the south Madras coast.

INDIA TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY FOR THE 29TH DECEMBER 1920.

The western disturbance is giving heavy cloud in the exreme north of India. Local rain has again fallen in the Bay Islands with a few falls on the south Burma Coast.

Diamond Island reports one and a hali inches

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOUR ON THURSDAY, THE 30th DEC. 1920.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum At past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Rain-day. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total, 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire						
Do. (29th)	67.4	50.6	97	0.20	2.25	—2 22
Jask	76.5	56.1	79	..	0.04	—1.39
Do. ( )						
Muskat						
Do. ( )						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	72	45.7	71		0.02	—0 27
Rawalpindi	59	42 8	88	0.01	0.11	—1.14
Lahore	69.6	41 8	85		0	—0 10
Hissar	69	35 9	74		0.08	—0 16
Ambala	66	43 8	67			0.6
Delhi	65	43 8	60			
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra	68.2	43.1	49			—0 36
Manipuri	70.7	44 4	58			—0 31
Jhansi	71.6	46.1	36			—0 3.
Cawnpore	70.6	45 8	47			—0 53
Allahabad	70.8	44.6	51			—0 10
RHENDAND RAJPUTANA AREA						
Jacobabad	71.2	47.1	36			—0.22
Karachi	70.1	48.2	39		0.23	+0 06
Ajmer	70.2	44.2	32			—0.46
Jaipur	71.5	51 0	36			—0 24
Kotah	73.4	50.6	44			—0 24
Mount Abu	70.5	46.1	33			—0.33
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA West—						
Bhuj	62.4	44.8	38			—0.73
Dwarka	80.6		61			—0.01
Veraval	68.2	56.2	41			—0 0
Rajkot	67	51 7	35			—0 25
Bhavnagar Para	69	44 8	42			—0 23
Surat	71	65 7	20			—0 22
Ahmedabad	69.2	52 7	25			—0.10
Deesa	71.5	52.6	27			—0.15
Neemuch	63.7	45.0	20			—0 31
Indore	66.3	47.2	20			—0 28
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	70.8	49.5	54			—0 79
Saugor	68.0	47.2	46			—0.24
Hoshangabad	74.7	47.0	52			—0 5.
Khandwa	71.0	49.6	50			—0 51
Akola	72.5	47.8	31			—1.15
Amraoti	70.5	51 3	17			—1.5
Nagpur	7	51	28			—1.25
Chanda	69	44	44			—0 95
Raipur	68	48.4	46			—0 15
KONKAN—						
Bombay	82	69.	72			—0 50
Ratnagiri	84.1	65.	46			—0 ..
Marmugoa	85.6	61.	20		2.15	—1 12
Karwar	86.7	62.1	24			—1 94
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	80.8	48.	21			—2 78
Ahmednagar	82	7.47	28			—1.08
Poona	68	0.47	28			—1.05
Sholapur	81	0.54	10		0.03	—1.33
Bijapur	68.2	48	21		0	—1.1.
Belgaum	74.2	48	21		0.07	—1 71
Aurangabad	80.8	48.2	35			—2 21
Nizamabad (Indur)	80.4	51.	18			—0 70
Hyderabd	80.4	48 4	46			—0.96
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalaore						
Calicut	87.7	68	28		4.83	+1.75
Cochin	88.6	70	26		7.01	+1 12
Colombo	86.6	71.1	27		7.80	+0 03
	87.2	70	28		19.49	+1 59
MADRAS INCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—						
Madapatam	—	—	—		—	—
Bellary	97.	68.1	18		3.31	—1.89
Cuddapah	97	64.	10		1.9	—1 16
Madras	94.4	67.1	20		20.71	+11 54
Bangalore	89	63.	17		2.72	—0 37
Coimbatore	93	66 8	25		1.0	+0 44
Trichinopoly	94.6	7	18		16.5	+1 62
Negapatam	88.1	70.1	34		27.51	+20 30

WAR LOANS.

London, Dec. 28th.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	86 5/8
Victory Bonds 4%	871
War Loan 5% 1920/47	101 7/16

DR. I. P. ENAD.
Soap-expert of twenty years' standing is now in Bombay. For instructions in manufacturing soap on small and large scales consult him at MANILAL MANSION, Lamington Road, BOMBAY, No. 2.

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APIOL & STEEL PILLS
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"WE ARE TRUE CONGRESSMEN!"

MR. CHINTAMANI'S EMPTY VAPOURINGS.

LIBERALS' FAITH IN REFORM SCHEME

A TIRADE AGAINST NON-COOPERATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 29.

The Third National Liberal Federation began its deliberations to-day at 1 p.m. at the Gokhale Hall. There was a large attendance of delegates and visitors. Among those present were Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhicari, Hon. V. S. Kamath, Mr. R. D. Mehta, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. and Mrs. Gadgil, the Hon. V. S. Sastri, Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Iyer, Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Mr. Karandikar, Professors Paranjype, Kanitkar and several others.

Hon. Mr. C. Y. Chitamani, president-elect arrived a little before 1 p.m. with a party and was received by the chairman of the Reception Committee and others. Dewan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Iyer welcomed the delegates in a forcible speech, after which Sir Sivaswami Iyer formally proposed Mr. Chintamani to the chair, and was supported by Mr. V. S. Kamath of Bombay, Dr. Sarbadhicari, Mrs. Besant and a few others. The President, on taking the chair, was garlanded and then delivered his address.

The President in the course of his address said:—

FELLOW-LIBERALS,—I had hoped to come to this session of our All-India organization not in the capacity of president but as an humble member of the rank and file. Last year and the year before we had for presidents two honoured leaders, admired for their ability and respected for their character, who have laid the country under deep obligation by their life-long services. It was my hope, and your hope, that our distinguished countryman Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, who relinquished the office of a High Court judge in order to resume his active participation in political life but who has since been appointed a member of the Bombay Executive Council, would fill the chair that had been adorned by Mr. Surendranath Banerjea and Sir Sivaswami Aiyer. But this was not to be. My sense of the fitness of things would have led me unhesitatingly to decline the kind invitation that took me by surprise a fortnight ago if I had not deemed it unwise to embarrass the Reception Committee by putting them to the necessity of a fresh election so late in the day. The difficult and honourable office of president of the National Liberal Federation of India is only deserved by one of our veteran leaders, and I am not guilty of affectation when I say that my gratitude is the deeper that even under the stress of necessity you should have thought of me in that connection.

Liberals and the Congress.

Fellow-Liberals, the events of the year and the complexity of the political situation combined with the shortness of time at my disposal, have increased the difficulty of my task and I have need of your indulgence in full measure. It is not necessary to re-state the circumstances that led to the organization of our party. Whatever disposition there might have been in 1918, among ourselves or those from whom it was our painful duty to separate, to doubt whether it was a wise step we took, I venture to think that there can be none at this stage. During this interval, the Indian National Congress has marched rapidly from policy to policy, under leaders some of whom are entitled to respect but not all of whom were familiar faces even in the recent past. It may have acted rightly, or it may not have. Of one thing I am certain. We who left it with sorrow because of the conviction that its old policy was still the wise policy and that the enduring interests of the country demanded an organization that would pursue it vigorously without divided counsels upon fundamental points, cannot in reason be accused of disloyalty to the principles of the Congress. I go farther and say that we are the true Congressmen and not those who, while nominally in the Congress, have lost faith in its creed and committed themselves to, or are in search of, policies and methods incompatible with the vital Articles of the Constitution to which they have pledged themselves to adhere. Indeed, it would be in the fitness of things if they gave themselves another label and left to us the cherished name of the Indian National Congress.

EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

Gentlemen, I have referred to the changed policy of the Congress. You and I disapprove of it because in our judgment it is not only not calculated to achieve its avowed object but is injurious to the best interests of our country. It is true we decline to endorse hysterical descriptions of the British Government. We are certain that it is not beyond redemption as the ardent missionaries of the new cult must attempt to make our in order to make converts of unthinking men and callow youths. But we are as sensible as they are of the wrongs that have been perpetrated and the grievous failure to do justice, and I am sure I interpret your mind correctly when I say that our opposition to Non-cooperation is not due to misplaced tenderness for the authors of the wrongs. The Government cannot escape the responsibility for the present political muddle. If it had acted with wisdom and righteousness, the reforms would have had a fairer reception and England's credit in India would have stood much higher. I need not detain you over the Rowlatt Act, except to ask the Government of India to admit with candour that the last twenty months have proved that they were wrong in passing it, and to act with courage and remove it from the statute book. Such legislation was bound to provoke a strong reply, and it did. But I am bound to say that the agitation over-stepped the limits imposed by considerations of the public safety, and there followed those disastrous occurrences which furnished an excuse for the Punjab horrors. For these the Government of the province was not alone to blame. The Government of India were answerable in equal measure. They upheld the former and were impervious to counsels of moderation and restraint. They forgot that 'he who allows oppression shares the crime.' At about the same time was published their dispatch on the reforms (of March 5, 1919) which betrayed a regrettable tendency to whittle them down. The Government of India Bill as introduced in the House of Commons did not give satisfaction either. Fortunately it was passed later in a more acceptable form. Also, the appointment of the Hunter Committee with three capable Indian representatives created some hope of relief in the matter of the Punjab. But the confessions of the wrong-doers before the Committee, in which a note of challenge was struck, naturally made a most painful impression on the public mind. Fortunately, the release of a large number of persons unjustly incarcerated after the mockery of a judicial trial brightened the outlook a little.

This was the situation when we met in Calcutta a year ago. What has happened since? I am sorry to have to say it, but it is the fact that we have met with a series of disappointments. A financial policy was followed, particularly in the matter of the sale of Reverse Councils, which was the reverse of beneficial to India. It was not only Indians possessing a knowledge of the subject, but the "Times of India" that described the action of Government as 'organised plunder'. Indian criticism made no impression upon the Government of India. Military expenditure has been run up with a reckless disregard of Indian interests. The increases of emoluments of the so-called imperial services, whose personnel is European in the main and who were always in receipt of handsome salaries, allowances and pensions, have further added to the enormous cost of administration and also given occasion for a repetition of the old question, whether the services are for the country or the country is for the services.

THE PUNJAB.

The majority of the Hunter Committee, i.e., the European members, made a disappointing report, and, while the dispatch of the Secretary of State enunciated sound principles for future guidance, action was not taken to vindicate justice and the honour of the Indian nation. The Government of Lord Chelmsford, who failed in their duty in the months of our agony, continues to enjoy the unabated confidence of his Majesty's Government; Sir Michael O'Dwyer, who to our amazement was sent back to Inda as chairman of the Army in India Committee, instead of being at least censured was bespattered with unbecoming praise; nearly all the other wrong-doers still occupy positions of authority in the hapless province; even Dyer is allowed the enjoyment of a comfortable pension at the expense of the very people whose salt he has eaten only to show how cheap he held their lives. Germany in Belgium has been faithfully copied by Britain in the Punjab and heavy indemnities have been levied from whole cities and districts because some of their inhabitants committed crimes. The relative amounts of the compensation awarded to the English victims of frenzied mobs, and to the far more numerous Indian victims of official lawlessness are a melancholy study in contrasts and a fit subject for the satirist. Because the Secretary of State screwed up his courage to the sticking point and disapproved of Prussianism in India he became the object of envenomed attack in Parliament [illegible] upheld Dyer: and a [illegible] more honourable M. P.'s [illegible] he Premier to remove Mr. Monta[illegible]ffice. This series of transactions [illegible]y concluded by the avoidance of [illegible] in Council by the exercise of an a[illegible]ght, which I regret to say will cor[illegible] reside in heads of Governments i[illegible]med constitution.

Some of the clauses [illegible] treaty of 'peace' with Turkey [illegible]t offence to our Moslem fellow[illegible]en, who rightly complain that th[illegible] given by the Prime Minister in 19[illegible]ot kept.

The recommendations [illegible]her Committee on the Army in [illegible]owed by those of the Lovett Comm[illegible]he Medical Services, had not pr[illegible]e effect of a healing balm, for b[illegible] unquestionably anti-Indian in th[illegible], whatever the intentions of the[illegible]s might have been, and their effec[illegible] exacerbate a situation none to[illegible] without these irritants. The que[illegible]s been put, rightly in my opinio[illegible] is the practical value of the Dec[illegible] of the 20th August. 1917, if the [illegible]ion of the Army in India is to be [illegible] Esher Committee have recomm[illegible] It is asked, again I say rightly, H[illegible]ndians to dismiss from their minds [illegible]on; of the motives of some at any r[illegible]nglishmen in high places if such rec[illegible]tions could seriously be put forwa[illegible]body of responsible officers of the[illegible]ment as those of the Committee [illegible]over by Sir Verney Lovett?

REFORMS RULES

If we consider for a moment the Rules made under the Gov[illegible] of India Act, is it easier to think[illegible]ably of those who wield authority [illegible]ver this country? I am mindful o[illegible]rtificate given to Simla by the J[illegible]ect Committee of Parliament, but t[illegible]mstance does not make me distru[illegible]my own opinion to the contrary whe[illegible]mber who some of its members are[illegible]at are their political complexion [illegible]te-cedents.—Did not the noble ch[illegible] of the Committee vote for Lord Fi[illegible]o-tion in the House of Lords for [illegible]d against Mr. Montagu?—I will [illegible]y this on these rules, that appar[illegible]o important suggestion made by [illegible]-official body was deemed worthy [illegible]-tance by Government here or t[illegible]t Committee in England. The rule [illegible]e finance member of Government m[illegible]a member of the Executive Counci[illegible] finance practically a reserved subj[illegible] is not very complimentary to m[illegible]. The principle of the corporate res[illegible]lity of ministers, the importance o[illegible] was emphasized in the Joint Comm[illegible] report of last year, is departed f[illegible] some of the rules and yet they hav[illegible] sanctioned by that very Committee. [illegible] unequal, and in at least two cases exc[illegible] toll is levied upon the provinces [illegible] central Government, which, inste[illegible] husbanding its resources is dominated [illegible] 'spirit of 'expenditure' and is spe[illegible] far too much on unproductive ob[illegible] In Bihar the existing constitution [illegible] Executive Council is retained, i.e., [illegible] are two European official member[illegible] only one Indian non-official member, [illegible] is a flagrant departure from the r[illegible] mendation of the Joint Committe[illegible] this presidency and in Bengal, the st[illegible] of the Executive Council has been [illegible] from three to four, although minister[illegible] taken or are about to take over abou[illegible] the subjects, for no more serious [illegible] than that the I. C. S. members wh[illegible] in possession may not have to be dist[illegible] The strength of the Government of[illegible] has not been reduced although a n[illegible] of subjects has been transferred to [illegible]-ters responsible to provincial legisl[illegible]. Nor, finally, can one pretend to be[illegible]fied with all the selections that havn[illegible] made of members of councils and mis[illegible].

NON-COOPERATION.

This summary of the principal [illegible]pal events of the year is illustrative apt exhaustive. There are other and [illegible]r acts and omissions which could be [illegible]d to as evidence of a spirit in the Gove[illegible] which is far from being conducive [illegible]e creation of opinion in its favour, [illegible]e strengthening of the belief which al[illegible]-cates of ordered progress and constit[illegible] action are naturally desirous of fo[illegible]g, that there is a genuine and earnes[illegible]re on the part of the Government to[illegible]in the spirit of the reforms and the[illegible]al Proclamation that heralded, ther[illegible]to accelerate our political progress and [illegible]o-mic development. Certainly I do[illegible]t imply that nothing has been done [illegible]he Government worthy of our commen[illegible]n. Even one such outstanding event [illegible]he appointment of Lord Sinha to the [illegible]ed office of Governor stands to the c[illegible] of British statesmanship and is calcul[illegible] to keep bright our hope for the future [illegible]dia as a free nation in the British C[illegible]on-wealth. Yet it stands to reason [illegible] in the face of a succession of disappoi[illegible]nts anger is apt to overcome reason in[illegible] not highly instructed popular mind, [illegible]any political method that looks heroic [illegible]pro-mises quick results naturally find[illegible]ady acceptance, particularly when [illegible]ched by a political Sanyasi widely rev[illegible] for the rare moral grander of his chara[illegible] and among a people to whom anyth[illegible] even seemingly spiritual makes an irr[illegible]tible appeal.

In promulgating their resolution [illegible] non-cooperation the Government [illegible] India evidently looked at its cause and [illegible] from a different view-point. There [illegible]s no perception that their own mist[illegible] and those of their masters chiefly acco[illegible]d for the amount of public support [illegible]t the movement had succeeded in obt[illegible]g, or that the remedy lay in their ow[illegible]nds. No exception can be taken to the[illegible] appeal to the sober elements of society [illegible] make a bold stand against the disruptive propaganda, and I am grateful for the wisdom that resisted the temptation to embark on a fresh campaign of repression. Coercive action by the State would only have added to the number of heroes and martyrs and the movement stood to gain everything from an excess of zeal on the part of the guardians of law and order. If it has been a failure, as fortunately it has been, the result is due to its own inherent unsoundness and to the commonsense of the people of India. But the good sense of the Government has also contributed to the result and it is to be hoped that the lesson of the different policies of last year and this will not be lost upon Simla and Delhi.

NEED FOR REMEDIAL MEASURES.

There are two points which should be emphasized in this connection. One is that the Government of India should not imagine that all trouble is over with the failure of the non-cooperation movement. They ought to realize that there is acute discontent in the land and that immediate remedial measures are imperatively needed. They owe it to themselves to regain the lost confidence of the people. Without the support of opinion their position will become increasingly untenable, but they cannot hope to have it on their side notwithstanding the introduction of the reforms, until their acts speak for them and convince the people that though partly alien in personnel the interests and the honour of India are safe in the keeping of the Government of India as in that of a national government. The narrative of events that I have placed before you is proof positive that at present it is impossible for Indians to cherish such a feeling for the British Government. On behalf of the party whose watchword, in the language of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, is loyal patriotism, none of whom seeks a destiny for the Motherland outside the British Empire, I would send forth from this platform of the National Liberal Federation an earnest appeal to the Government of India to change their policy, not to do anything that may justify the suspicion that they are less regardful of Indian interests, Indian life and Indian honour than of British, to be vigilant in the removal of wrongs, to substitute Justice for Prestige as their rule of conduct, to initiate and carry forward measures to secure economic development, social efficiency and political equality. Without positive action along these lines, no appeals to the people and no costly publicity bureaus will avail them. Once they regain their credit, they can defy fomentors of trouble to do their worst.

NO APOLOGISTS FOR GOVERNMENT.

Fellow-Liberals, the Government resolution on non-cooperation was, as you are aware, utilized in certain quarters to teach us our duty at this juncture. It was said that we were lethargic, it was assumed that it was in our power to stop the movement if we but exerted ourselves, we wanted courage to face unpopularity, we timidly followed the extremist at a distance, our weakness would be responsible for repression by Government to end a pernicious campaign if it could be suppressed by no other means. I have pleaded 'not guilty' to these and other accusations as often as they were uttered, and I do so again in your name and on your behalf. Our critics forget that extremism is the direct product of the policy of the Government and our unpopularity is in reality the expression of the public distrust of its motives and measures. When English friends refer to our party's lack of influence I invariably tell them that it is a tribute to the character of their administration and the reputation they enjoy, rightly or wrongly, after a hundred and fifty years of rule. Is it not remarkable that every Indian who is suspected of a kindly feeling for Englishmen and their Government should lose caste with his own people? I would ask them to reflect upon the meaning of this phenomenon We have a straight policy. We are neither apologists nor enemies of the British Government. Our supreme concern is the well-being and advancement of our Motherland and we approach every problem from this single point of view. And we speak our mind freely in disregard of consequences to ourselves—it is immaterial whether we offend extremists on the one side or the other—but with a deep solicitude for the public interests. And all who judge our acts and utterances by any other standard must necessarily be disappointed time and again.

CRITICISM OF MR. GANDHI'S VIEWS.

I have stated that our opposition to Non-Cooperation springs from our conviction of its inutility, the harm it would do to our cause and our countrymen. Your time need not be taken up by an attempt at a detailed consideration of the several items of the programme. So much has been said upon them that there is little need to adduce arguments again to demonstrate their unwisdom. At first it was put forward as a protest against the Punjab and Khilafat wrongs; it has since developed into a political method to obtain Swaraj in twelve months—nearly four of which have expired. If electors did not vote and politicians declined to go into the councils; if lawyers gave up the practice of their profession and students left colleges and schools, and if imported goods were boycotted, we should be within sight of *nirvana*. Mr. Gandhi's explanations on the platform and in the press leave me for one in some doubt as to his idea of the Swaraj we are to enjoy: the government of the country or of our individual selves. Frantic efforts were made, at various places and in as many ways, although there was a family resemblance between the tactics employed at all places,—some of them not so 'non-violent' after all, and at some places, e.g., Agra and Cawnpore, positively disgraceful,—to restrain voters and defeat obnoxious candidates. But the electors recorded votes and the councils have been filled. No client is inconvenienced to-day by a dearth of practising lawyers. Nor has any school or college had to be closed for want of teachers or students. In spite of the reprehensible advice given to them to disregard parental authority and give up their studies, for sooth, because we are 'in a state of war.' I may be blamed for employing strong language, but I confess I cannot condemn too strongly this sinister ingredient in the non-cooperator's specific for obtaining immediate Swaraj. I am not aware that an impression has been made upon Lancashire's business with India. Unfortunately, too, 'the rage for honours, not honour' is in full swing as ever, while I verily believe that the number of candidates for honorary as well as stipendiary offices is still largely in excess of the numbers required. It has all along been my conviction that the negative creed of Non-Cooperation is opposed to the nature of things, and no raging, tearing propaganda, no whirlwind campaign, no shock tactics, no, not even such social tyranny as was practised the other day in Delhi, can bring it success.

"NATION BUILDING"—THE KEY NOTE.

Neither can Swaraj, immediate or remote, within or outside the Empire, be attained by such means. We can and shall reach our political goal of complete self-government such as the dominions enjoy, by constitutional action inside the councils and outside, by demonstrating our fitness in office and in council, and by building up the strength of the nation. Unceasing work in the various spheres of national life so as to make of India a more efficient as well as a more united nation, and organized and sustained efforts in the political field to secure much needed reforms in administration, military not less than civil, are the only means by which we can hope to achieve success. They may be commonplace and unheroic, there may be nothing about them to catch the fancy, they are certainly old-fashioned and not novel or sensational. But originality in politics is not always a merit and not everything that is new is good. To those, however, who are impatient for immediate Swaraj, I must frankly admit that our well-tried method offers no hope. Let there be no make-believe or self-deception; let us call things by their proper names. Immediate Swaraj is an euphemism for revolution. And revolution cannot be accomplished by appeals to constituted authorities. But Non-Cooperation cannot achieve it either.

Whether our opponents adopt Mr. Gandhi's programme or more modestly content themselves with the acceptance of the principle of Non-Cooperation, the while releasing their surcharged feelings by the denunciation of us Liberals, so dear to the heart of a species of extremist publicists, they equally mislead themselves and their hearers and followers and only act as clogs in the wheel of progress In this view of the matter, I deplore the attempt that is being made to alter the creed of the Congress. We shall lament the blunder if it should be perpetrated, and as an old if humble Congressman I cannot but wish that in that event they may also decide to call that institution the Swrajaya Sabha or anything else—anything, in fact, but the Indian National Congress

(To be continued.)

BOMBAY STUDENTS' CONVENTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE".

Sir,—Reading over, on Cistmas Day, in the quiet of this Ashrams, he words which I used in Bombay concerang Government aided institutions, I find tht I have been one-sided in my picture of them and have not taken into account he work for freedom which they have de, however imperfectly, in breaking down rtain fundamental barriers of Indian Nation life and in helping towards National unication. I have been also unfair to my ow College and my own students at Delh and to the M. A. O. College at Aligarh by choosing only adverse incidents about them and using these without qualification. While I llieve as strongly as ever in National Eduction, I regret that, in the heat of the coroversy of the present time, I was one-side—Your &c.

C.F. ANDREWS

Christmas Day.
Shantiniketan.

MR. HORNIMAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read with interest your reference in the "Notes of the Day" olumn to Mr. Horniman's case. You do right t say that the public of Bombay have not done all they might to bring about the reversal of th unjust order of deportation on Mr. Horniman. I agree.

I have just returned from Colombo. I think it will be some satisfaction to you to learn that the public there—and in fact in the whole of Ceylon—who seem to know nearly as much of Mr. Horniman as you or I, are all anxious to know if and when that great Englishman will come back to India. One of the richest and most influential men in that country, Dr. W. A. DeSilva who happens to have made Mr. Horniman's acquaintance in England feels delighted to have known him and told me that it was not right of us to let the injustice done to such a great, honest Englishman rest and take its own time to mend. The Younger party in Ceylon feels the deportation of Mr. Horniman as a loss to Ceylon. And yet we in India do no more than occasionally express our indifferent interest in the man who worked and fought for us—and has for about twenty months now been suffering for us.—Yours etc.

G. S. ARGHAVAN.

Madras, Dec. 28.

Under the auspices of the Society for Promotion of National Education, Mrs. Annie Besant opened on the 24th instant, the Adayar Educational Conference before a large gathering.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Banks closed: New Year (all Bombay Post Offices working as on Sundays.)

SATURDAY, January 1.

Banks closed: New Year.
The s.s. China with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Bombay Races: Fifth Extra Meeting.
Steamer Naldera, with outward mails of December 16th expected to arrive 4 p.m.

LADIES' NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

On Monday 3rd January 1921 at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) Sir Valentine Chirol will deliver a discourse on "The Ex-Kaiser of Germany" at Lady Cowasjee Jehangir's Readymoney House, Nepean Sea Road, next Monday at 5-30 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

"The O. S. K. s.s. "Kasado Maru" (Eastbound) arrived at Kobe on the 29th instant." Mails for Ceylon, and Australia per s.s. Naldera will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. on Sunday the 2nd January, 1921.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

(From Own Correspondent.)

Bombay, Dec. 30.

REPORT.

Bar Gold ready Rs. 28/6.
Bar Silver ready Rs. 101.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5-3/16.
D. D. on London 1/5¼.
3 M/st D. A. 1/6.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 190.
60 D/st D. P. Rs. 175.
American Cross rate dollars 3 50¼.
Paris Cross rate Frc. 60.10.
London Silver spot D. 43.
London Silver forward D. 43-1/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan 75.
5½ per cent War Loan due 1920-22. 99.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 63
4 per cent Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent Paper 52/8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 60.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930-35.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974-69.
4 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 60.
5 per cent Municipal Tanna 90.
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92.

BANK RATE.

Bank of Bombay 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was closed to-day.

ALL-INDIA BAHAI CONVENTION.

PROF. SHIRAZI'S ADDRESS.

The first All-India Bahai Convention commenced its sitting on the 27th instant in the Bahai Assembly Hall at 10 a.m. when Prof. Mirza M. R. Shiraza, of Karachi, was in the chair. Delegates were present from Persia, Burma, America, Madras, United Provinces and Mandalay. The Convention opened with a prayer and was followed by an address from Mr. J. Mirza Mahomed, chairman of the Reception Committee, who welcomed the delegates and briefly described the history and the objects of the Convention. The president, Prof. Shirazi, then addressed the Convention in Persian. He dwelt upon the necessity of having a Bahai Temple in India and advised sending Bahai Missionaries to different parts in India and the Far East.

The following resolutions among others were then passed unanimously:—

(1) That a Mashrek-el-Azkar (Bahai Temple) Committee be formed to collect funds to erect it in India. (2) That a school be started for the education of the Bahai children in Bombay. (3) That teachers be sent out to the different parts of India for the spread of the cause.

PROF. SHIRAZI.

Prof. Shirazi addressed the assembly on "The Need of Divine Educator" in the evening. In the course of his speech he said that everything in the Universe required education, e.g., new and interesting botanical experiments in America had resulted in giving the earth new types of flowers and vegetables, in the animal kingdom by education they were taught to do the work of men and forget their natural antipathies. He traced the evolution of states and empires and was sorry to reflect that nations too fought with each other and now the necessity had arisen of a Universal Religion.

Mr. N. R. Vakil of Surat, then spoke on the Universal Religion. He said that Bahaism had united different religionists as brothers. There were no priests and the principal teaching was Universal peace.

Messrs Khodadad and Aga S. Rumi spoke about Zoroastrian prophecies of the coming of the Redeemer and proofs were cited from Jewish and Christian Scriptures.

CHRISTIAN'S CONFERENCE

DECIDES TO JOIN NATIONAL CONGRESS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

At the All-India Christian Conference there was another heated discussion when Prof. S. C. Mukerjee moved that the Indian Christians should take part in all healthy political movements of the country. He said that the Indian National Congress was the only organisation which was a popular political movement in the country and they should join it. Some opposed while the majority supported the motion which was carried.

It is now officially announced that the Duke of Connaught will arrive in Madras on board H. M. S. "Malaya" on the 10th January.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, December 31, 1920.

SOBRIETY OR DELUSION?

"We have a straight policy," says Mr. Chintamani, President of the third session of the National Liberal Federation. "We are neither apologists nor enemies of the British Government. Our supreme concern is the well-being and advancement of our Motherland and we approach every problem from this single point of view." Mr. Chintamani's speech bristles with such plati tudinous statements whose laboured cleverness is intended to serve as political sanity. There are, however, none so deluded as those who are obsessed by an overpowering sense of their own sanity. Nowhere does this delusion, which is the characteristic note of Mr. Chintamani's speech, become more pathetic than in the passage in which Mr. Chintamani arrogates for his Federation the name and function of the Indian National Congress. While readily acknowledging that both the President and the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Federation, in their respective addresses, refrained from directly suggesting that concern for the well-being and advancement of the Motherland may not also be the ruling passion with those of their countrymen who are gathered at Nagpur, we may ask: "Where, then lies the difference, between the "Liberals" and the Non-Cooperators? A careful examination of the speeches on both sides will lead to the conclusion that whereas the former feel themselves bound by the old traditions and refuse to profit by the lessons of the past, the latter, recognising the futility of the methods pursued so far, are determined to strike a new path, prepared to make the requisite sacrifices, in order to reach the goal. As regards the goal to be ultimately aimed at, whereas the "Liberals" pin their faith to the British connection and define it to be "complete self-government in India's internal affairs and absolute equality with the Dominions in inter-imperial and in Cooperators re tion to submit if that connect the honour an round growth connection pr compatible wi Non-Cooperat io its contin their "Swara from the ulti But they fra not the san faith in the statesmen a British peop Hence the

But, whi do not Liberals the full Cooperation some of Mr. Chint no clear perception of whither t marching, without counting t, and unheeding the warning experience" and that "they h dly lost something of the und hold they acquired over the pop d and are fast losing more," ntamani is clearly indulging in rhetoric. "Non-Cooperators" h learer vision of the goal they a ing to than those who refuse beyond the Dominion status, were a sin to do so. The "Liber ut their eyes to the fact that C Anstralia and other Dominions ected and will elect to remain n the Empire so long as it wil hem. If, as in the case of th American Colonies, any Domi nds that the British connectio in the way of its progress it surely go out of the Emp Non-Cooperators see their goal enough. And Lala Lajpatrai mad oint quite clear when he said that ange in the creed of the Congres deliberately made, without any ce or diplomacy about it. It was ce to the world that India had lost in the British Empire, which was a British "White" Empire in ten the economic exploitation of the white races and, worse, of misusi resources of the latter for destro he liberties of other non-white na—an Empire about which Lala La was not wrong in saying "I wa ther be a slave than willingly co to be part of an Empire which en so many millions of human be in and that, therefore, India would cli to remain in it when it became a commonwealth or go out of it whe found it dishonouring to be ased with it. "We shall be lad in frankness, in patriotism, in ho and truth", Lala Lajpatrai said—an saying so he spoke the mind of thon—"if we were not to announce in learest possible terms the change of ality that has come over the cot"

N it correct to say that the Non-Colors do not count the cost. It is sur a misleading of history and esp the history of this country, to dec as Mr. Chintamani does, that "tly path that is open" to Non-Colors, "is armed revolt." Those whak thus betray their lack of fait the principles of self-determination the right of nations to live their owiependent lives, which have been sand by the blood-bath of the war. If thilippines can earn their independeny peaceful means, there is no reaswhy India should not do so by cimmeans. But, as Mr. Gandhi has obse, it rests with the British to make evolution of India peaceful or wise. Mr. Chintamani himself ackredges the truth of this when he sayst "extremism" is the direct proof the policy of the Governmend when he appeals to the latter to n their ways. Have not the coumen of Mr. Chintamani crying theres hoarse all these fifty years and mord what have they gained at the end the period? Was Lala Lajpatrai wrowhen he described the history of of British rule in this country as a tale broken promises and unfulfilled pled To crown all comes the iniquit Jhallianwalla Baug, for which even pleadings of our "Liberal" frienave not been able to elicit an unqued remorse and adequate reparation n Government! And yet Mr. Chinani and his friends are not tired of aing their countrymen to "petition I pray" as the surest means of secur redress of their wrongs. Mr. Chinani tells the British Government that r military policy will be the test of th sincerity, and, referring to the recomndations of the Esher Comree, says they are of the nature an "impending calamity." And yit is to the satisfaction of these Imperstatesmen of to-day who think nothinof inflicting such a calamity on starvimnd helpless India, as a reward for alle sacrifices of blood and money she made for the Empire, that Mr. Chintamani, on behalf of his party, as anxious "to prove our capacity for full responsible Government!" Mr. Gandhi has described the movement of Non Cooperation as a purifying process—purifying both to Indians and to the British. If it can achieve nothing else, at least for this beneficial property, it will be deserving of a trial. And when all is said and done, the country has accepted the ordeal. Whether it comes triumphant out of it, time alone can show. At all events humanity will have been the richer for the non-violent struggle of truth and righteousness waged against the forces of darkness.

Notes of the Day.

Inciting to Repression.

If the people of this country were in need of any justification for the weapon of Non-Cooperation they have resorted to it is furnished by such stupid and reckless attacks as the "Daily Telegraph" makes on Mr. Gandhi and his followers. That one of the leading journals of England should betray such pitiful ignorance about what is happening in India and should indulge in reckless incitement to violence, make one, indeed, doubt whether the boasted democracy of Great Britain is fit to govern this country. India is crying for the bread of sympathy and here we have the stone thrown at her and if that were not enough she is promised the szambook and other terrors of Imperialism. The journal evidently aims at goading the Government of India into violence against the peaceful movement that is going on in the country, which it libels as seditious. Indians know well enough—and we have the authority of the highest tribunal of justice for saying it—that the term "sedition" is elastic enough to comprehend even the most peaceful political activities distasteful to the authorities and the Government of India would not require the Iago of a British journal to damn the Swaraj movement as seditious. The concern of the journal for the security of the masses of India would be touching enough, were it not that the masses themselves, much more than the "intellectuals," have taken to the movement. Not satisfied with calling down the wrath of the bureaucratic gods on the heads of the Indian people, this paragon of conservative British journalism makes a plunge of its dagger at the "Labour politicians" and "other voluble tourists" who are abetting Mr. Gandhi and other seditionists and fomenting social and industrial unrest! Just now Col. Wedgwood and his colleagues are engaged in rehabilitating the lost faith of the people of India in the good-will of Englishmen. They will find much to encourage them in their efforts in the writings of the "Daily Telegraph."

A Naval Holiday?

While America and Japan are keenly rivalling each other in their naval programmes, it is some satisfaction to learn that public opinion in England is beginning to call for a halt in the mad race. A number of influential public, so Reuter tells us, have signified their support of the proposal of the "New York World" for an agreement between Britain, Japan and the United States for the reduction of naval armaments. This is all very good and it will be some relief to the British tax-payer that the British Government have not submitted any naval programme yet. But is a mere agreement between the three Powers, even if it were possible, likely to bring about that extensive disarmament which is, as Lord Robert Cecil says, vital to the economic life of the world and the realisation of the hope of peace? We are frankly sceptic of any agreement being reached between the three Powers so long as the great American nation is not assured of the abandonment by the Allied Powers of their schemes of destroying the liberties of small nations for exploiting them economically and thus perpetuating the causes of international discord. There is only one way of saving the world from the nightmare of naval armaments. It is by making the League of Nations not only representative of all nations of the world but by securing that all these nations are free. Then only can those two essential conditions be satisfied which Lord Robert Cecil postulates, namely, a general agreement and a world machinery sufficient to ensure the observance of the agreement.

Late Justice Mackarness.

In the death of Justice F. C. Mackarness India loses one of its warmest friends. Prior to his elevation to the Bench in 1911, Mr. Mackarness took an active part in espousing the cause of India, both in and outside the House of Commons, during the troublous times of the anti-partition agitation. He became so persistent a critic of the Morley Minto regime that it was rumoured at the time that his appointment to the Bench was a device hit upon to gag him effectively. One of the pamphlets which he wrote on India was publicly proscribed by our benign bureaucracy and Mr. Morley had a hard time of it in defending this act in the House of Commons. Even in his capacity as a Judge, Mr. Mackarness was always known to befriend India and Indians, albeit privately.

Bernard Shaw on India.

Mr. Bernard Shaw, writes "India," sent a message to the "Labour and India" Conference which was held at Essex Hall on Saturday afternoon, December 11, in the course of which he said: If I could attend the meeting I should move a resolution, simply calling the attention of the Government to the fact that India is a somewhat larger and more populous place than Ireland, and that a policy which involves finally the extermination of its inhabitants presents great difficulties under twentieth-century conditions." On the other hand, comments "India", there are eminent statesmen and war-lords who appear to regard "twentieth century conditions" as extremely favourable for purposes of carrying out the policy whose wisdom and sanity do not appear to commend themselves to Mr. Shaw.

Lawyers in Conference.

The utility of a Law Conference such as met the other day at Nagpur under the presidency of Sir Ashutosh Choudhuri cannot be questioned. We believe in most of the provinces the members of the bar gather together at annual dinners and generally indulge in post-prandial reflections on the subject of their profession. But an All-India Conference as such has never met and it was a good idea on the part of members of the profession in the Central Provinces to convene such a Conference during the Congress week. The Indian lawyer has come in for a good deal of rough handing at the hands of the bureaucracy and its mouthpiece, the Anglo-Indian press, because of the inconvenient interest he takes in the politics of his country. It does not matter to them that lawyers all over the world, not excepting Great Britain, are in the front rank of the politicians of their countries, representing as they do largely the brain of the nation. Both the present Premier and his predecessor had been successful lawyers before they became politicians. The criticism directed against the Indian lawyer, however, has not come from the Anglo-Indian critics and our "rulers" alone. Recently Mr. Gandhi has had to say some unpalatable things of him, which has naturally caused a regular storm to blow over his head. It is somewhat difficult to say whether Mr. Gandhi's dislike is of the genus as such or only of the parasitic type which has grown so profusely in India under the British aegis. Very probably it will be found that Mr. Gandhi's Swaraj has room enough for the lawyer and law courts. But whether, at the present day, the legal profession as a whole is a boon to the country or not, is a question about which there is bound to be divergence of opinion. The profession will not, of course, admit that it is a curse to the country.

Reforms Needed.

That there is room for the improvement of the status of the legal profession in this country will not be denied even by its members who see no blemish in the type of the average Indian lawyer. There are also several disabilities which they would like to see removed. At the Nagpur Conference the desirability of locating the supreme Court of Appeal in this country was strongly advocated and we should think this is a reform that is urgently needed. Apart from the expense and delay involved in carrying the appeal to England, the location of the tribunal in India would enable the judges to take a more comprehensive view of the case than they are able to do when they are unfamiliar with the true circumstances and conditions here. Then there is the question of an independent Indian Bar, which was so pointedly advocated the other day by Dr. Sapru. There is no earthly reason why an Indian lawyer should always derive his status from the Inns of Court in Great Britain or Ireland. A time may come when Indian candidates may find the doors of these Inns shut against them in the same way as they have found the gates of Colleges in some of the University Colleges barred against them. It is time, therefore, that a movement was set on foot to secure the establishment of Inns of Court in this country also. The status of the Indian Bar would be much enhanced thereby. There are other questions such as the appointment, by Government, of Civilians on the bench of the High Courts and the like, which might occupy the deliberations of an All-India Conference. The announcement that a full-fledged conference of this sort will be convened in Easter next year will no doubt be welcomed by the profession.

CONGRESS CREED CHANGED.

UNANIMITY ON NON-COOPERATION RESOLUTION.

"COMPREHENSIVE, DEFINITE AND EFFECTIVE."

THANKS TO BRITISH LABOUR PARTY.

MR. BEN SPOOR'S REPLY.

"WEST NEEDS EAST: EAST NEEDS WEST."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 30.

The Congress assembled at 8-30 a.m., this morning. Attendance was slightly less. At the outset the President moved that Mr. Ben Spoor who had specially come to convey the good-wil and sympathy of the British Labour Pary, and Colonel and Mrs. Wedgwood be heartily welcomed by the Indian National Congress.

Mr. Ben Spoor rising to convey the British Labour Mssage was greeted with enthusiastic cheers and the message was received with continued applause.

MR. BEN SPOOR,

Mr. Ben Spoor, after thanking the Congress for the very generous welcome accorded to him and his colleagues, said that although he had heard very severe things in India regarding the association of Britain and India. Colonel Wedgwood, himself and Mr. Holford Knight had met with nothing but cordial welcome. He had come to communicate to their great Congress the good wishes and the good-will of the British Labour party. However hostile may be the British Government to them, the British Labour Party was whole-heartedly with them. The Labour Party was committed to the principle of Self-Determination and its application to all parts or the world.

After reading extracts from the resolution carried at the last annual Conference of the Labour Party held in June, he drew particular attenton of the Congress to the declaration of the Labour Party, that while hoping that the people at present in the British Empire would prefer to remain with the British Empire, the final discretion must rest with those people themselves.

SPIRIT OF NATIONALISM.

He continued:.

"I submit that the resolution is definite and comprehensive. There is no room for doult as to the real attitude of the British Labour. We want to see India really free. I have not come here to tell you how youshould work. You have leaders who are fully competent to do that and they are wholly competent to lead you in the right path. My duty here is merely that of an observer a sympathetic one. With my colleagues I will go back to England and try to report to the Labour Party there what opinion I an see to be in this country in this time o crisis. I do not want to anticipate hat report but I feel compelled to say onething. What we will be bound to commen upon when we get back to Britain is, the most most amazing unity, the most xtreme spirit of Nationalism we have seen manifested everywhere in India.

"OUT TO DESTROY CAPITALISM."

May I sy also that to us one of the most hopeful fatures of the present situation in India i that the rise of the Indian Labour mvement synchronises with this extraordinry outburst of Indian Nationalism. You are recognising here the need for econoic as well as for political freedom. It s in that recognition that we see such a lge element of promse and hope. I want to say to you that we people in Britain, hose of us who are in the Labour Party, nd who, as I nave said, are wholeheartedly with you, want to secure the cooperation between the Labour Movement in Britain nd the people of India. We want to maintain a real connection between the Democratic people everywhere. We do not want that onnection in order that the British capitalism may have the opportunity of xploiting Indian Labour. We are out as you are out to destroy the evil thing called "Capitalism" in every country. We are bu to destroy those elements in our National ad international life that are condemned in the judgment of all advanced communities of the world and we believe the "Capitalism" is one of them.

May I sy also, in closing, that we want cooperatio between the people of India and people of Britain, because West cannot do without Est ("Hear, hear"). I have listened to some of the speechs of Mahatma Gandhi. wish that we had some men of the samekind of spiritual passion with us. The West needs East and the East needs We. I pray to God that the day is not diant when you people will secure real freeom, political, economic and spiritual. When you have secured that real freedom ; may be that we people in the West wil also secure our freedom by your help. ("Cheers"). When that time comes I hope tht we will get beyond the little cry of "Indi for the Indians" and "Britain for the ritish". I hope that that day will reveal new slogan, a nobler and better one, "not India for the Indians" and "Britain for the British" but "the whole world for a free humanity."

Mr. Spoor took his seat amidst scenes of great enthusiasm.

On the motion of Seth Jamanlal, supported by Pandit Motilal Nehru, the resolution conveying thanks to the Labour Party for their message of sympathy was adopted.

NON-COOPERATION RESOLUTION.

Mr. C. R. Das moved the Non-Co-operation resolution which reads as follows:—

"Whereas in the opinion of the Congress the existing Government of India has forfeited the confidence of the country, and whereas the people of India are now determined to establish Swaraj and, whereas all methods adopted by the people of India prior to the last special sessions of the Indian National Congress have failed to secure due recognition of their rights and liberties and the redress of their many and grievous wrongs, more specially in reference to the Khilafat and the Punjab, now this Congress, while re-affirming the resolution on Non-Violent Non-Co-operation passed at the Special Session of the Congress at Calcutta, declares that the entire or any part or parts of the scheme of Non-Violent Non Co-operation with the renunciation of voluntary association with the present Government at one end, and the refusal to pay taxes at the other should be put into force at a time to be determined by either the Indian National Congress or the All-India Congress Committee and that, in the meat while, to prepare the country for it, effective steps should continue to be taken in that behalf.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

(a) By calling upon the parents and guardians of school children (and not the children themselves) under the age of 8 years to make greater efforts for the purpose of withdrawing them from such schools as are owned, aided or in any way controlled by Government and concurrently to provide for their training in national schools or by such other means as may be within their power in the absence of such schools.

(b) By calling upon students of the age of 16 and over to withdraw without delay irrespective of consequences from institutions owned, aided or in any way controlled by Government if they feel that it is against their conscience to continue in institutions which are dominated by a system of Government, which the nation has solemnly resolved to bring to an end and advising such students either to devote themseves to some special service in connection wth the Non Co-operation movement or to continue their education in national institutions.

(c) By calling upon trustees, managers and teachers of Government, affiliated or aided schools and municipalities and local boards to help to nationalise them.

BOYCOTT OF LAW COURTS.

(d) By calling upon lawyers to make greater effort to suspend their practice and to devote their attention to the national service, including boycott of law courts by litigants and fellow-lawyers and the settlement of disputes by private arbitration.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN GOODS.

(e) In order to make India economically independent and self-contained by calling upon merchants and traders to carry out a gradual boycott of foreign trade relations, to encourage hand-spinning and hand-weaving and in that behalf by having a scheme of economic boycott planned and formulated by a committee of experts to be nominated by the All-India Congress Committee.

CALL FOR SELF-SACRIFICE.

(f) And, generally inasmuch as self-sacrifice is essential to the success of Non-Co-operation, by calling upon every section and every man and woman in the country to make the utmost possible contribution of self-sacrifice to the national movement.

(g) By organising committees in each village or group of villages with a provincial central organisation in the principal cities of each province for the purpose of accelarating the progress of Non-Co-operation.

(h) By organising a band of national workers for a service to be called the Indian National Service.

(i) By taking effective steps to raise a national fund to be called the All-India Tilak Memorial Swaraj Fund for the purpose of financing the foregoing national service and the Non-Co operation movement in general.

CALL TO COUNCILLORS TO RESIGN.

"This Congress congratulates the nation upon the progress made so far in working the programme of Non-Co-operation, specially with regard to the boycott of councils by the voters and claims that, in the circumstances in which they have been brought into existence, that the new councils do not represent the country and trusts that those who have allowed themselves to be elected in spite of the deliberate abstention from the polls of an overwhelming majority of their constituents will see their way to resign their seats in the councils, and that if they retain their seats in spite of the declared wish of their respective constituencies in direct negation of the principles of democracy, the electors will studiously refrain from asking for any political service from such councillors

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

"This Congress recognises the growing friendiness between the police and the soldiery and the people and hopes that the former will refuse to subordinate their creed and country to the fulfilment of orders of their officers and by courteous and considerate behaviour towards the people will remove the reproach hitherto levelled against them that they are devoid of any regard for the feelings and sentiments of their own people. and this Congress appeals to all people in the Government employment, pending the call of the nation, for resignation of their service to help the national cause by importing greater kindness and stricter honesty in their dealings with their people and fearlessly and openly to reform Hinduism in the matter of its treatment of the suppressed classes."

MR. C. R. DAS.

Mr. C. R. Das, moving the resolution affirmed that the wrongs done to India could be righted only if Swaraj was attained immediately by means of non-violent Non-Cooperation, for which purpose any part of Non-Cooperation could be enforced at any time.

This resolution was fuller, more complete and more definito than the Calcutta resolution. The British Government in India was being carried by Indian hands and directly the final call was sounded every Indian should take his hand off a machinery from which they had suffered so much. He called upon in the name of all that was holy to carry the constituencies without a single dissentient vote. Let India realise that her rights of freedom were inborn and directly they realised that and worked for it, bureaucracy and in fact no other "cracy" in the world could check them from the realisation of their aims.

Mr. Gandhi announced that one Bengalee delegate had died of apoplexy in the Bengal camp and for that purpose he would speak little.

While supporting the resolution, Mr. Gandhi emphasised that the resolution moved by Mr. Das was a step forward to the Calcutta resolution.

MR. PAL.

Mr. Pal, supporting, said that if every Indian were to work in the spirit of resolution of Non-Cooperation by giving up what the resolution demanded of him only for one year India shall achieve Swarajya in one year. Let ever lawyer suspend his practice, every student give up his studies, every merchant boycott foreign goods only for one year and Swaraj shall be attained within that peril. One strong and united push would set he key right and uproot bureaucracy.

Lala Lajpat ai felt satisfied that the wording of the esolution had eliminated all opposition ad in its present comprehensive, definite and effective form should be passed wit acclamation. The strength of the British government did not lie in the presence of police and army but in many other subtle ways, by which they were tryig to create artificial differences among the ranks of Indian unity. The clause in the resolution referred to Police and Army. What it really meant was not that the policemen or soldiers should disregard their oaths of loyalty to Government, but that if they realised that by their service to Government they disserved their motherland, they should give up Governmentservice. As for the school children the present resolution in its present form has removed all his objections to this part of the programme and in fact he found nothing objectionable in the entire resolution. The boycott of councils had proved most successful and had shown how India had responded to the call of the national constitutional body. Let voters show by persistent declarations that the members in council did not represent them.

MR. S. S. CHAKRAVARTY.

Mr. Shyam Sundar Chakravarty said al-

(Continued on page 8.)

"FORGET THEM NOT!"

MARTIAL LAW VICTIMS.

DR. SATYAPAL'S APPEAL.

Dr. Satyapal wires to say:—

On behalf of the relatives of the Martial Law convicts still in jail, I request you and through you all other influential and public spirited gentlemen to kindly take up the cause of these poor unfortunate sufferers. I know of instances where homes have been broken, and families ruined and the relatives of these victims rendered destitute and penniless. Poor lovely mothers' helpless children thus rendered orphans present a very sad spectacle. In many cases the only bread winners have been snatched away leaving their dependents in a miserable plight.

COL. WEDGWOOD'S PROMISE.

It is more than a year that our Gracious Sovereign ordered the Royal Prerogative of Clemency to be exercised in the case of Martial Law victims and everybody expected release of each Martial Law prisoner. But our disappointment is keen finding that still 86 are in jails here or in the Andamans. Col. Wedgwood too during his visit to Amritsar was approached by the relatives of these convicts and he expressed surprise that the Royal Clemency was not extended to all. He was under the impression, which was the prevailing impression in England, that all the Martial Law prisoners had been released. He was much moved by the sad and heart-rending tales of the unfortunate dependens and promised to help them to the best of his power.

DUKE'S VIST.

His Royal Highness Dule of Connaugh is visiting the country. I therefore, request the whole of the country to make an effort to get these poor convicts released It is the bounden duty o the Punjab to press for their release which is already overdue.

Who does not know he mock trial, the fabricated evidence, he summary procedure adopted to give them such appalling sentences? Their being in jail is a cause of much pain to all of us. We in Amritsar are going to send a epresentation on behalf of all the citiens that the Royal Clemency be extended to all these victims and that the visit of the Duke may thus bring happiness to these unfortunate persons.

NEED OF VIGOROUS AGITATION.

A vigorous and persisted agitation is needed to secure this end and I believe that in the heat of other political problems the case of these helpless persons shall not be neglected.

MUSLIMS AND NON-COOPERATION.

PRINCIPLE AND PROGRAMME ANALYSED.

"DEFINITE INJUNCTION OF SHARIAT."

DR. ANSARI SILENCES CRITIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 30.

The 30th Annual Session of the All-India Moslem League was held at two this afternoon, in the Congress pandal. Many prominent leaders attended, among whom were seen Hakim Ajmal Khan, Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar, Mr. Pickthall, Editor "Bombay Chronicle", Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Kitchlew, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mr. Gandhi and others. The attendance was very great and calmness prevailed all through the proceedings.

Syed Vakil Ahmed Saheb Rizvi, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in course of his address said they had met under sinister shades of darkest clouds which threatened the very existence of Moslem faith. After detailing the history of the Khilafat, the speaker pointed out the Khalifa was their spiritual sovereign. The British Government had done a great wrong to the Punjab and the Khalifat by and it was time to see that justice was done to the outraged feelings of India by the adoption of the policy of Non-cooperation through which Swarajya must be attained. For the purpose of this Swarajya Hindu-Moslem unity required to be strengthened by indissoluble bonds of brotherhood. The movement was constitutional inasmuch as it was non-violent and did not contemplate overthrow of the British Government. Non-cooperation had been successfully carried on in the past and those who had so far taken practical steps would surely be goaded on by their conscience to serve the country in future. Although India could not afford to do without modern appliances of science, yet they should boycott all British goods. The speaker sympathised with co-religionists' struggle for their liberty in Mesopotamia, Persia, and Central Asia.

Dr. Ansari delivered his presidential address in full amidst great applause:—

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

Members of the All-India Muslim League, Ladies and Gentlemen,—

Whilst expressing my deep gratitude for the honour you have conferred upon me in calling me to undertake the onerous task of presiding over your Annual Session, I crave your indulgence and support in helping me to carry on the difficult task you have entrusted to me. I have accepted this heavy responsibility as a means of rendering further service to my faith and country.

CONDOLENCE.

Before coming to the subject-matter of my address Dr. Ansari expressed the deep sense of sorrow which the country and the community feel at the loss of Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Sheikhul-Hind Maulana Mahmud Hasan and Mr. Mumtaz Husain of Lucknow, and continued:

I must also express our sympathy with the sufferings of Ireland in her struggle for freedom and happiness at the attainment of Independence by our Egyptian brethren.

KHILAFAT.

DEVICES OF THE ALLIED GOVERNMENTS.

The question of Khilafat has been so exhaustively treated on various occasions by responsible men that its repetition here seems superfluous. But it has to be mentioned in passing that the devices adopted by the Allied Governments to enforce the terms of the Turkish Treaty on the Ottoman Sovereign and his people, form the blackest chapter in the history of European statecraft. It is common knowledge how on the conclusion of the Armistice the Turks were completely disarmed, how the Allied forces fully dominated the Turkish capital and all the land and water routes leading to it. Then came a regular reign of terror when a great many of the leading Turkish Nationalists were arrested in the capital and sent out of Turkey to various places for incarceration and imprisonment.

The Vilayats of Smyrna and Adalia were placed at the tender mercy of the Greek mercenaries. For days together the unprotected population of these places was subjected to the most shameful orgy of plunder, rapine and bloodshed. The inhuman treatment meted out to the women and children would not bear detailed description. The manner in which the Allied Powers have silently passed over these barbarities or have suppressed the report of the Commission, sent out for the investigation of these crimes, shows that they were part of the methods, used to break the spirit of a proud nation in order to subjugate them to accept the terms of the iniquitous Treaty which was being prepared by the Allies.

THE TREATY OF SEVRES.

The Turkish Treaty is the greatest travesty of justice, liberty and self-determination in whose fair name it is claimed to have been drawn by the Allied Governments. It is a monument of hypocrisy and the blackest breach of solemn pledges and good faith, for it carries out faithfully all the provisions of the secret pacts and treaties prepared by the Allied nations for the destruction and partition of Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

Constantinople, we are made to believe, out of great deference to the sentiments of the Musalmans of India, has been left as the capital of the Turkish Empire. But the Sultan who is to remain there is most assuredly vaticanised. In the words of the Prime Minister, he is kept there as a hostage for the tractability and good conduc of the Turks. He will have no power there Half of the city, the portion on the Asiatic and European shores of the Bosphorus, is to be under the control of an international commission on which Turkey is not even represented. The other half is declared to be a port of international interest and the same Commission is charged with the control necessary to assure the execution of the regime relating to these ports. Under the military provisions the Allied Governments have the right to maintain such military forces within the zone of the straits, which extend to 20 kilometres from the coast, as they may consider necessary. Therefore without explicitly stating so the capital of the Turks has been effectively internationalised.

THRACE.

The Treaty deprives Turkey "of the rich and renowned land of Thrace", including the Gallipoli Peninsula by handing it over to Greece; yet this was the territory about which the Prime Minister of England gave assurance in January, 1918.

SMYRNA.

Smyrna with a considerable hinterland is also granted to Greece. On what principle Greece is entitled to Smyrna is best known to the Allied statesmen. Its population is preponderatingly Muslim and it is an essential part of the "rich and renowned lands of Asia Minor" over which Turkish Sovereignty was solemnly and clearly promised. The Allies were in honour bound to leave it with the Turks both on the principle of self-determination and in view of their solemn pledges.

HEDJAZ, SYRIA, PALESTINE AND MESOPOTAMIA.

These constitute the Jaziratul-Arab or the Arabian Peninsula, about which I had, on another occasion, given the fullest exposition quoting in full the dying injunctions of the Holy Prophet and other scriptural texts. The demand of the Musalmans of India is that these regions Muslims by tradition and population, made sacred by their religion, shall not be placed under non-Muslim control. Even Amir Abdullah, the son of Sharif Husain, laid emphasis on the sacred character of this region in his interview with the correspondent of the "Times", when he said that Damascus and the routes from Mesopotamia to the Holy Places of Mecca and Medina—the Abvabul-Haramain—*must be in the hands of Khalifa.*

Further the Treaty places Palestine, Syria and Mesopotamia under so-called mandatories. The Holy Shrines situated in these parts were specifically mentioned in the Allied declaration of November, 1914. But the Treaty forces the Khalifa to renounce all his rights of sovereignty in Hedjaz, Palestine and Syria. Can it any longer deceive the Musalmans that behind this innocent formula is hidden the disruption of the Khilafat? Does this provision safeguard the Khalifa's wardenship of the Holy Places and the Holy Shrines?

The President then analy...sed the clauses relating to Financial control, Political control and Disarmament and "protected: Turkey cannot keep a navy nor possesses a submarine even for

Continued on Page 9.

EAST AFRICAN PERIL.

NON-COOPERATION THE ONLY REMEDY.

APPEAL FOR REMOVAL OF RACIAL BAR.

Following resolution was adopted at the Third session of the Eastern Africa Indian National Congress held at Mombasa on the 4th, 5th and 6th instant:—

"Whereas in spite of repeated representations from his Majesty's Indian subjects in East Africa and from all possible other sources and the Government of India from time to time to accord equal treatment to them in all respects based on the principle of equality of status for the Indians within the Empire in general and in Crown Colonies and Protectorates in particular His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies influenced by the pressure of a class of European Settlers full of racial animosity and trade jealousy has given a humiliating treatment to the trusted deputation of the Indians of East Africa headed by the President of the third Session of the Congress Mr. A. M. Jeevanji, has declared in his speech delivered in the House of Lords on the 14th July, 1920, and subsequently announced by his Excellency the Governor the administrative policy to be adopted as regards the Indians residing therein with regard to Franchise, Segregation of races and Ownership of land a policy which is absolutely unjust and disappointing and such as completely violates all the acknowledged principles of civilized Government and is detrimental to the future prosperity of the colony and the interest of the Empire this Congress humbly and respectfully appeals to his Majesty in Council to issue instructions to his responsible Ministers to recognize the principle and practice of complete equality of status for the Indians in Eastern Africa—

(a) By immediately removing all disabilities resulting from the adoption of the principle of segregation of races in the Eastern Africa Territories, which is most injurious and detrimental to the political advancement and economical interests of the Indian subjects of His Majesty the King.

(b) By granting the British Indian subjects of His Majesty the King the right of franchise on the same basis as that on which it is granted to the Europeans on a common register.

(c) By removing all disabilities imposed upon the British Indians in acquiring land in any part of the Colony of Kenya. Protectorates of East Africa, Uganda, Zanzibar, and Tanganyka Territory and

(d) By removing the racial bar which at present exists in the way of Indian Civil servants being appointed and promoted to the Officer grade.

Failing which within a reasonable time this Congress resolves that it has no alternative left to it but to advise and adopt such measures of peaceful and effective political weapon in self-defence such as Non-Cooperation as a remedy to achieve the objects specified above by stages that should be decided under the advice and guidance of distinguished Indian leaders who should be invited here specially for this purpose at an extraordinary Session of the Congress to be convened specialy for this purpose."

VISNAGER NAGER CONFERENCE.

GREAT SUCCESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Dec. 29.

The second day's sitting of the Visnager Nagér Conference met at noon on the 28th, with Mr. Dahyabhai Pitamberdas Derasari, Bar-at-Law, in the chair. Hymns were sung by girls and then resolutions dealing with education, boarding houses, caste dinners, Nager Sewa Samitis, Widows' Home, early marriages, dowry marriage system a caste census, a monthly paper of the caste were discussed at length and passed. Actual work was the keynote of the Conference and substantial sums for the Widows' Home have been promised. A strongly represented working committee of the Boarding House or Nager Vidya Ashram with Mr. Baldevram Dave, as convenor for U.P., and Mr. Dahyabhai Ijjatram, as convenor for Gujerat, have been appointed and it is expected that a workable scheme and large funds will soon be forthcoming. The Conference then adjourned for the next day.

PRESIDENT'S CLOSING SPEECH.

The Conference again met to-day at 11-30 a.m., opening with the usual thanks-giving, after which resolutions were passed. The next Conference meets at Lunávada or Ahmedabad to be decided and advised later. The President's closing speech was most pathetic and touching, and the Conference has been a great success. Enthusiasm continued throughout, and delegates and visitors are greatly satisfied with the practical shape given to most of the resolutions. After the close of the Conference, ladies of the community who came from all parts of U.P. and Gujerat, met at the Town Hall and held a meeting of their own. Mrs. Ganga Swaroop Maniben, Mrs. Dahyabhai Ijjatram, of Ahmedabad, and Mrs. Chimanlal Mehta, of Dhrangdra, were among those present and the ladies present took a great deal of interest in the proceedings.

RICE FORECAST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 30.

The second rice forecast for 1920-21 shows total area reported is 7,60,75,000 acres as against 7,70,77,000 acres (revised figures) at this time last year showing a decrease of one per cent. as compared with the revised final area of last year (7,82,55,000 acres) present estimate shows a decrease of three per cent.

CONGRESS CREED CHANGED.

(Continued from page 7.)

though he objected to certain words of the resolution he felt satisfied that all had been done for securing unity. He wished them to march further without hesitation and halt, irrespective of the obstacles.

DR. KITCHLEW.

Dr. Kitchlew said he would have liked to go further than the resolution proposed and would have wished the Congress to give the verdict to day that the whole programme of Non-Co-operation be adopted at once. Masses were ready to sacrifice at the nation's call. Moself religion had ordered that all children be withdrawn from Government institutions and all lawyers should immediately suspend their practice. India was now preparing for the bloodless spiritual revolution which would be a lesson to the world.

SRI SANKARACHARYA.

Sri Shankaracharya of Sharda Pit supported the resolution on behalf of the ecclestastical heads of Hinduism and said Indian Dharma unlike Western religion required its workers to work in every department of human activity, whether spiritual or temporal. Non-Co-operation was backed by spiritual injunctions of the Bhagvat Gita, which said, "if you could not say truth you must not say untruth, but should keep quiet." Similarly, India could neither co-operate nor fight the Government with violence, they should, therefore, resort to Non-Co-operation. He thought the present resolution was slightly diluted and certain items had been emphasised which were unnecessary in order to conciliate the opposite party. Hindu-Moslem unity was not merely a political necessity, but a spiritual one as well. The speaker appealed to the Moderates to come to the Congress fold and advise whenever they liked to slacken the pace of progress. They should not Non Co-operate with the Nationalists. Referring to the case of the depressed classes, he said the conception of sanctity of upper classes should be to uplift the lower classes and thereby bring humanity to a higher sphere of life.

Mr. Ram Murti also supported.

HAKIM AJMAL KHAN.

Hakim Ajmal Khan emphasised that the present resolution had secured unity among their ranks.

MAULANA HASRAT MOHANI.

Maulana Hasrat Mohani moved an amendment demanding immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all boys from schools and colleges by limiting age limit from original resolution.

MR. AZAD SOBHANI.

Mr. Azad Sobhani seconded the amendment and warned that the resolution fell short of the Moslem demand regarding boycott of schools and unity was to be priced above everything, but it should not carry them away from their original path by yielding to a party of co-operators.

MR. MOHAMED ALI.

Maulana Mohamed Ali, while opposing the amendment, said that the present resolution was the result of prolonged deliberations, always keeping in view that it took them ahead of Calcutta and also with a view to multiplying the ranks of Non-Co-operation leaders from Bengal and Madras and the Congress resolution did not bind anybody from going further if his religion required him to do that. This resolution placed a check below which none should descend but to anyone could fly above to any extent. If Moslem religion required them to adopt Non-Co-opération programme at once, this resolution did not ask them to stop.

MR. K. IYENGAR.

Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar, while heartily supporting the resolution, said the scheme which it embodied was most satisfactory and would consolidate all national forces and national action.

MR. J. BANERJEE.

Mr. Jitendra Lal Banerjee expressed a wish that while he would have liked to vote for the amendment, he could not take the responsibility to carry the country against Mr. Gandhi without whom the movement would be like a pricked bladder and, although he had been assured that the present resolution contained the spirit and substance of the Calcutta resolutions, he had a lurking suspicion about the workers who were trying to find shelter under words like "gradual" and "greater effort."

MR. N. S. RAMASWAMI.

Mr. N. S. Ramaswami said that the present resolution offered common platform to all sorts of workers and it combined in it saintliness and statesmanship.

MR. GANDHI

Mr. Gandhi said he had paid full attention to Maulana Mohani's amendment which wanted delition of the conscience clause from that part of the resolution which dealt with students. Mr. Gandhi emphasised the sanctity of obedience to one's conscience.

Personally, supposing a time came when the Congress mandate went against his conscience he would disregard the mob mandate. This was emphasised by him all through his life and while dealing with the Aligarh and Benares students he emphasised the necessity of obedience to conscience, irrespective of his own request and the wishes of the parents. He also knew that those below sixteen years of age had not the instinct to realise conscience, so to quicken their conscience before the age of sixteen was the duty and prerogative of parents only, but if a child was a born tiger in spirit let him work at his own initiative.

With reference to police and other Military and civil servants, they never intended to tamper with the loyalty of the Saib's servants, but appealed to them that if their conscience told them that by serving a Satanic Government they were disserving their own motherland, they should then, and then only, give up Government service.

At this stage Mr. Vijiaraghava Chariar left the pandal on business and Pandit Motilal Nehru took the chair.

Voting on the Non-Cooperation was then taken and it was declared carried amid loud acclamation, all amendments having been withdraw.

CONGRESS CREED ALTERED.

Then the Congress creed resolution was voted upon, province by province, and was declared carried, only two persons dissenting, their names being Pandit Radhakant Malaviya, the son of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mr. Sart Das, a Theosophist from Sindh.

After this the president allowed two minutes for anyone to come up and declare his opposition. No one came forward and the resolution was carried amidst enthusiastic scenes and shouts of "Gandhi ki Jai" and flowers were showered upon Mr. Gandhi.

The Congress adjourned at 12-30 p.m. till to-morrow Friday noon.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S OPPOSITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 30.

Mr. Gandhi announced in the Congress to-day that he had received a message from Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya that on account of his illness he could not attend the Congress this morning. The Pandit had seen a copy of the Non-Coperation resolution, but he was not at all in favour of it and that if he had been in the Congress he would have noted his respectful protest. He was not in sympathy with the creed either, and thought it his duty to transmit his message to his countrymen and leave them to judge.

Pandit Malaviya had yesterday again an attack of fever which has continued till this morning. Doctors Tambe and Deshmukh are attending this morning. It is understood the Panditji has been very anxious to attend the Congress and to speak against the proposed alteration in the creed of the Congres in the present abnormal state of public feeling, and some other parts of new constitution and also against the programme of Non-Co-operation resolution, particularly against the movement for the boycott of schools and colleges.

MUSLIM LEAGUE ADOPTS NON-COOPERATION.

SOLEMN CONCLAVE.

From Our Special Representative.

NAGPUR, Dec. 30.

To-day, the 30th December of the year 1920 of the Christian era finds the Hindu and Moslem Delegates assembled here in a state of great, but happy, excitement. The Khilafat Conference met yesterday morning, and passed a resolution after a thoughtful appeal by its President and a spirited speech by Maulana Shaukat Ali, declaring that the Moslems of India would never rest content until they had secured a revision of the Khilafat Treaty. Not only could they resort in India to every weapon available to them in the armoury of agitation, but they are anxious to convince all Moslem Power's outside India that their wrong is India's rong; but that India feels the religious intent as keenly as any Moslem who is not enslaved and as the Indian Moslem is. The Presidential address of Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad was so serious in its appeal, so thoughtful in its argument, that it gave the whole assembly, in which were the most prominent Maulanas from all parts of India the aspect not of a mere emotionally minded mass of discontented agitators, but raised into dignity a group of representatives sitting in solemn conclave to remedy an evil which touched the most vital dictates of their religion. Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad knows what the repression of the Indian bureaucrracy means. As Editor of "Al Hilal" of Calcutta, he became a suspect during the war and was interned at Ravelu. He presided after his release at the second All-India Khilafat Conference, held in Calcutta in February of this year and has since spent all his talent and undoubted energy in vindicating the cause of Islam.

MUSLIM LEAGUE.

This afternoon, the Moslem League held its annual session in the Congress pandal under the presidentship of Dr. Ansari, the popular apostle of Hindu-Moslem unity, who as one of the Congress General Secretaries has a potent voice not only in the Moslem political affairs but in Indian National Politics. Maulana Shaukat Ali had a draft resolution ready for the League session, planned by Mahtma Gandhi, which declared that in view of the fact that every political body in India of advanced views, including the Sikh League, had resolved to right the Khilafat wrong. It besought the Amir of Afghanistan not to entertain any overtures or negotiations from the British Government. Dr. Ansari's address fully supported the Non-Cooperation resolution, passed this morning by the Congress, of which full details will be given in a later message. It was distinguished by its courageous attempt to take into review all the criticism directed against the programme of Non-Cooperation as outlined by Mahatma Gandhi. Dr. Ansari had but one answer to make—an answer which raised the delegates of the League to a pitch of enthusiasm. "Gentlemen," he declared, "in any struggle between physical and moral forces the inevitable stages has to be gone through. Ridicule is followed by rallying of the supporters, succeeded by repression, but, when the latter too has fail against our capacity to endure, victory shall be ours and respect will be our tribute. Once we are secure within the citadel of respect, those, who oppose our efforts to-ay, will surrender themselves to the dictes of reason." This sentiment was warmly applauded and when, later on, Maulana Shaukat Ali reiterated it, the idea impressed itself greatly on the degates. One finds in them at present a tendecy not to abuse or vilify their critics, but merely to ignore them, in the conviction the time will bring them within the fold of reason that is within the Non-Cooperation cup.

Official & Personal.

Sir Ion and Lady Hamilton Benn arved at Government House on Thursday.

Mr. Percival Landon left Government House on Thursday.

"D. T.'S." GANDHI-PHOBIA.

CROCODILE TEARS FOR INDIAN MASSES.

SWARAJ MOVEMENT "SEDITIOUS."

REPRESSIVE MEASURES URGED.

"MISCHIEVOUS ACTIVITIES" OF LABOUR M. P.'S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Recd. 12-30 p.m., Dec. 30.

In the course of a leading article the "Daily Telegraph" emphasises the danger of the attempt of Mr. Gandhi and his associates to rouse the *badmashes* in view of the failure of the Non-Cooperation movement among the intellectuals.

The paper says it does not observe many signs that the Government of India is grappling with the situation energetically and effectively. On the contrary, it has treated Mr. Gandhi and his fellow-sedition mongers with remarkable and misplaced indulgence, having apparently shared Mr. Montagu's entirely erroneous belief that these persons are constitutional agitators. The journal declares the Swaraj movement to be as seditious and disloyal as Sinn Fein. The movement cannot be defeated by clemency or indifference. It demands more rigorous measures of repression than the Indian Executive has yet thought proper to employ.

Our primary obligation in India is to give security to the masses. For their sake, even more than for the sake of our fellow-countrymen in India we are bound to see that social stability is not jeopardised by the unscrupulous ambition of a handful of agitators and the ruffianism of the town mobs.

Riotous demonstrations should be forcibly suppressed and instigators prosecuted and the Government of India might also use its ample powers to check the mischievous activities of the members of Parliament, Labour politicians and other voluble tourists from Britain, who are helping to perplex Indian mind and foment social and industrial unrest.

ALL-INDIA ISRAELITE LEAGUE.

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING.

The Third Annual Meeting of the All-India Israelite League was held on Thursday night at Mazagaon, Mr. K. M. Elijah of Simla presiding.

Mr. J. J. Samson, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, in the course of his speech, after referring to the litigation that had been going on in the community for the possession of certain places of worship, said their community had made good progress in recent years, considered from the point of religion. Old superstitions had disappeared and a good knowledge of the real spirit of their religion had spread. A good deal however, remained to be done. Intellectually, too, the community had made progress; though it had not been so rapid as might have been expected. He thought they should devote their attention to the Israelite School which had been suffering for want of funds, as their whole future lay in the education of their young. There was a great need of a hostel and an orphanage also. Most of their people lived in one-room tenements and it was impossible for poor children to pay undivided attention to their studies. Mr. Samson appealed to his community to give these children a chance. A fund had already been started for a hostil, with the legacy of the late Mr. Mhedekar and he asked his community to subscribe liberally towards it.

The time was now ripe for them to declare their views in regard to politics and exercise the franchise which had been given them. But that was impossible to do unless they understood the political situation thoroughly. He was afraid to pursue the subject as it had always been a red rag to his community. He welcomed the President and the delegates.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Mr. Elijah said the League had accomplished very valuable work by starting a cooperative credit Society and many other similar institutions for the benefit of the community. A cooperative society was also being considered in order to provide houses and it was hoped to bring it into practical form during the next year. In Karachi they had made greater advances in that direction than in Bombay. He then referred to the great necessity of having greater educational facilities in his community for the poor. He deplored the failure of Dr. Miss Zhirad to bring about the Union of their League and Conference, owing to the attitude of some members of his community, who had broken their "word of honour as gentlemen". He hoped, however, that the good sense of the community would soon bring about a settlement, as the communal wealth was being squandered in the Law Courts. He asked them, as enjoined in the Bible to pay the "tithe" in their synagogues for the benefit of the community as a whole. He advocated arbitration in all cases of dispute instead of going to the Law Courts. Whatever the decision of the communal judges might be it must be accepted by the parties concerned. This was being done by the Jews at Aden. He advised his community to keep clear of all political movements as there was chaos and darkness in their own house which required their immediate attention. The community could only benefit by taking up independent professions, and that could only be one by taking up commerce. It was through the generosity of their merchant princes alone could they start useful institutions for the good of the community, and he appealed to them to help the poorer members.

The meeting then proceeded to elect a subjects committee for the purpose of framing resolutions.

FIRING ON FIUME SUSPENDED.

RECOGNITION OF TREATY OF RAPPALLO DEMANDED.

STATEMENT BY SGR. GIOLITTI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Recd. 9-30 a.m. Dec. 30.

Rome.—At the request of the delegates including the Mayor of Fiume and the director of national defence, Admiral Ferrario ordered suspension of firing on Fiume. The delegates desired to begin pourparler but were temporarily delayed by Admiral Ferrario insisting that the negotiations must be preceded by an explicit declaration of loyal recognition of the Treaty of Rapallo.

The events at Fiume have created a painful impression and it is feared that they will cause an agitation in the country. The theatres in Milan are closed and the Government has issued a warning that demonstrations in favour of D'Annunzio will be severely punished.

Sgr. Giolitti informed the anxious deputies that troops had been ordered as far as possible to avoid bloodshed at Fiume, the occupation of which was expected to be completed to-day. Sgr. Giolitti denied the report that D'Annuzio had been killed or wounded or that private houses in Fiume had been shelled although, be admitted, that a warship had fired a few rounds at D'Annunzio's headquarters and barracks. Unofficial accounts of the fighting confirm that the Italians refrained from artillery fire though they encountered houses which were nests of machine-guns and the streets were defended with barbed wire. The fighting was fierce and one armoured car made a desperate stand, the crew being killed before the car was captured.

QUIET CHRISTMAS IN LONDON

INFLUX OF VISITORS TO METROPOLIS

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 26.

Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec., 30.

After three days without newspapers the public found little to satisfy their appetite when the papers reappeared to-day. Christmas was noteworthy for the mildness of weather and was characterised by the absence of sensational happenings, if Ireland be excepted, and the incidents recorded there were merely what has been happening daily for months past. There were no accidents on railways which was probably due to the absence of frost and snowstorms.

The quietness of the holiday-makers was reflected in the London police courts, where the magistrates commented on the sobriety of the population and freedom from serious crime. If Christmas took many Londoners to the country it brought an influx of visitors, many provincials profiting by the spring-like weather to deposit wreaths on the Cenotaph and make a tour of the shops. Everywhere the assistants are marking down prices promising bargains for the sale season which begins to-morrow and the reductions generally are described as unprecedented.

GERMANY'S REAL STRENGTH

REFUSAL TO CARRY OUT SPA AGREEMENT.

QUESTION OF DISARMAMENT REACHES CRITICAL STAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Recd. 12-30 p.m., Dec. 30.

The question of disarmament of Germany has reached a critical stage owing to the failure of the German Government to carry out the provisions of the Spa agreement at the Coference of Ambassadors in Paris. It was decided to refer the matter again to their repective Governments.

According to the "Echo de Paris" although the German army is reduced to a hundred thousand, stipulated for on January 1st, Germany still retails an armed force of about three hundred thousand, including police, the customs officers and the forest guards, besides irregular organisations formed during the revolution comprising two-million men with over a million rifles and a number of machine-guns.

According to the "Vorwaerts" the Allied reply to the German refusal to disband the Civic Guad in East Prussia and Bavaria, was couched in very energetic terms and called upon Germany to respect the Allied decisions.

BUCKINGHAM MILL TROUBLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 29.

In the course of his reply to a letter from the Secretary of the Madras Labour Union, the Manager of Buckingham Mill states that the mill has already been closed for a prolonged period and that it will be impossible to continue this inaction indefinitely. If workmen in Madras are not satisfied with the employment, which the mill can give them, the directors will be compelled to take steps to have the mill removed to some other locality.

NAVAL HOLIDAY.

BRITISH SUPPORT OF AN AMERICAN PROPOSAL.

MR. LONG ON BRITAIN'S SINCERITY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 26.

Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec., 30.

A number of influential public men in Britain including Mr. Walter Long, Lords Northcliffe, Rothmere, Burnham, Robert Cecil and Crewe, Generals Sir Frederick Maurice and Hubert Gough, and Donald Maclean and George Barnes have signified their support of the proposal of the "New York World" for an agreement between Britain, Japan and the United States for the reduction of naval armaments.

Mr. Long says the British Government has shown the sincerity of its desire for reduction by submitting no naval building programme.

Lord Northcliffe welcomes the proposal for a naval holiday and says every million is needed for works of real progress.

Lord Robert Cecil says extensive disarmament is vital to the economic life of the world and the realisation of the hope of peace. The countries least exposed to attack should set an example but no permanent improvement can be expected without first of all a general agreement and secondly the working machinery sufficient to ensure the observance of the agreement.

Mr. Long, writing in the "New York World" points out that the Government has not even submitted estimates for finishing the ships under construction. As an island power entirely dependent on sea-borne supplies of all kinds, Britain must have a navy capable of maintaining the ocean highways, but whereas once our standard of strength was superior to the three next strongest powers, all we suggest now is strength equal to the next power. Mr. Long asks is that not a proof of our desire for general reduction of armaments?

D'ANNUNZIO'S LATEST.

HANDS OVER AUTHORITY TO FIUME COMMUNAL COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Recd. midnight, Dec. 30.

Rome.—"Corriere Della Sera" learns from Abbazia that D'Annunzio has handed over authority to the Communal Council of Fiume.

COUNTESS MARKEWICS SENTENCED.

TWO YEARS' HARD LABOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Recd. 9-30 a.m. Dec. 30.

The notorious Irish extremist, Countess Markewics, has been sentenced to two years' hard labour for crimital conspiracy. She took leading part in the rebellion in Dublin at Easter 1916 and was sentenced to death, but was released when the general amnesty was proclaimed.

CITY OF GENOA COLLIDES WITH A FRENCH STEAMER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Recd. 12-30 p.m, Dec. 30.

A Gibraltar message stated that the British steamer City of Genoa, proceeding from Liverpool to Bombay signals tat she has collided with a French steamer and sustained slight damage to her forepeak.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT ILL ON BOARD

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Recd 12-30 p.m., Dec. 30.

The "Daily Express" learns from Rome that the Duke of Connaught is ill and confined to his cabin.

DEATH OF JUDGE MACKARNESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Recd. 12-30 p.m. Dec. 30.

The death is announced of the Judge Mr. F. C. Mackarness.

A SERVANT'S REVENGE.

MASTER SHOT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

Raja Bahadur Pr. nath Bhusan Deoraj of Naldanga was shot on Tuesday night at Simultala at midnight. The Raja was reading a book in his room when he was shot. He saw one of his servants runing away. It is stated that the Raja had punished that servant in daytime and out of revenge the servant shot his master. The Raja was removed to Calcutta where the bullet was extracted. The servant was arrested.

TELEGRAMS FOR PERSIA.

Deferred telegrams for Persia ad Mesopotamia are not accepted owing to interruption on cable and land lines.

Melbourne.—New South Wales is defeated Victoria by 101 runs.

MUSLIMS AND NON-CO-OPERATION.

Continued from Page 7.

mmercial purposes. No part is o be
en by Turkey nor by any individual
-k in the military, naval and aer
nauti-
concerns of any foreign nations. Tur-
y cannot manufacture export or nport
y armaments or munition of war.
This is how the pledge about the ecure
vereignty of the Turks in the "ric and
nowned land of Asia Minor" has been
deemed. This is how the Premier has
aid great "deference" to the sentimet of
he Musalmans of India. This is ho the
rinciple of self-determination is appli to
he Turks. It is obvious that the coon
fields and petroleum deposits have recved
greater deference than the solemn pleges
and the sacred right of the freedom of
Nations.

THE TREATY AND MUSLIM WORD.

The natural effect of such an unust
harsh, nay iniquitous Treaty on the Trk-
ish people in particula and the Msal-
mans of the world in geeral has been ery
profound. In spite of the sugared u-er-
s of the Prime Minister and the Vce-
ndia its patent anti-Muslim chac-
clearly understood all over the Mus-
d. The Treaty has consequently
e a fire which is spreading fas in
ountries inhabited by the Musim
Nothing seems have done more
into one thisighly electrifid,
and palpitatin mass of humn-
sing the vaus nationalities
Muslim faith as the so-caled
Sevres.
mischief, thfoe designs proes
our own ge.)
ish Nationals, who according
zelist Press were completely
destroyed, ve not only re-
but, like e proverbial cat
secured ni lives. They have
ck to the ek army of occu-
yrna on tone hand and on
have seed a complete vic-
he Armen forces. On the
eem to h made an alliance
eviks athe Republic of
d on tother they have
the Ar of Mesopotamia
ms and munitions. They
e activ Northern Persia
Jangasha, has reached
this is to be almost in-
handf people who have
inst a formidable con-
ful rnments, but such
in this country
ugh the rigorously censored Indian
s Agency.
he latest news of Enver Pasha's appoint-
t to the command of the Eastern Turko-
hevik forces, together with the frantic
eals to America by the League of Na-
s for intervention in Armenia tell their
tale. Whatever be the outcome of all
e activities, one thing is clear beyond
tion that the Allied Nations have by
r own blind lust of power and greed
ted a situation in Turkey, Central Asia,
a, Mesopotamia, Afghanistan and In-
which unless quickly realised and right-
handled, must lead to a catastrophe, the
ors of which imagination fails to vis-
.

KHILAFAT DELEGATION'S WORK.

DELEGATION'S AUTHORITY.

the first All-India Khilafat Conference,
at Delhi in November 1919, a resolu-
was passed that an Indian Khilafat
gation should proceed to Europe and
rica to explain the Muslim religious
ations and the intensity and volume
Muslim and Indian sentiments regarding
subject of the Khilafat and cognate
tions to the Allied and Associated na-
and their Governments and appear
re the Peace Conference as representa-
of the Indian Empire. This was con-
d at the Second Khilafat Conference
at Amritsar, in December 1919. It was
resolved to send a representative de-
tion to the Viceroy of India, who in
ary this year received the Hindu and
im leaders of Indian public opinion
Delhi and agreed to facilitate the de-
ure of the Delegation as requested.
address presented to the Viceroy on
occasion contained a lucid and brief
ment of Muslim religious obligations
Indian sentiments regarding the Tur-
settlement.
the third Khilafat Conference held
5th and 16th February at Bombay a
ate containing a brief and lucid state-
of the Muslim and Indian case was en-
ed to the Delegation. Mr. Mohamed
who had been just released after
ral years' incarceration was elected to
the Delegation. Maulana Sulaiman
advi, Mr. Syud Hussain, and later on,
Mr. Abul Kasim, were the other members
of the Delegation with Mr. Hasan Mohamed
Hayat, as the Secretary of the Delegation.

DELEGATION IN ENGLAND.

The Delegation arrived in England at a
time when dark and sinister clouds of
hatred and deep-rooted prejudice against
the Turks and their country were gathering
thick and fast. A most mischievious
crusade was being carried on in the Press,
and from pulpits and platforms. No words
of abuse and no insult were considered too
strong for the only "clean fighters" in the
great war. The Khilafat Delegation had
an uphill fight from the moment of their
landing in England but the Delegation
and especially their intrepid and able
leader tackled their strenuous work with a
firm will. By means of interviews with the
Prime Minister and other members of the
Cabinet and representative statements of the
various Parties in Great Britain, by inter-
views given to representatives of the Pres,
by distribution of well informed literatur
the subject, by organising public demons-
ation and by all other effective means,
Mr. Mohd. Ali succeeded in placing the
Khilafat and cognate questions clearly be-
ore the British public and at least neutra-
ed the extremely hostile feelings created
the Greek and Armenian propagandists
who were backed by some of the most
etted English public men and dignitaries
the Christian Church. It it needless t
on the details of the interviews wit
the Prime Minister or Mr. Asquith. You
have all seen the full reports in the Press.

APATHY OF BRITISH MINISTERS.

The Prime Minister who had been
pleased to treat his solemn pledges as a
"scrap of paper" did not in his interview
with the Delegation even blush to quote
fabricated facts and figures (probably
supplied to him by his faithful henchman
M. Venezelos) in support of his untenable
position. He showed utter disregard of the
Muslim obligations and tried to confuse
the issue by bringing forward the plea of
Arab Independence, the Independence,
which we all know, means subjection to
Great Britain and France under the
specious name of Mandates. Mr. Asquith,
a high Churchman and a great liberal, was
not going to be beaten by the Non-con-
formist Welsh-man in his jingoist zeal.
What he said about "vaticanizing the Kha-
lifa," is too well known to require repe-
tition here. The leading politicians of the
labour party, though individually sympa-
thetic towards the claims of the Indian Khi-
lafat Delegation, have shown scant familiari-
ty with the Khilafat and kindred questions.
Indeed it may be said that so far as the
English Cabinet and party politicians are
concerned, namely all those whose views
could influence the decisions of the Peace
Conference, have turned a deaf ear to the
pleadings of the Khilafat Delegation and
are probably ust as ignorant of the gra-
vity of the situation in the East owing to
the Allied decsion as they might ever care
to be.

DELEGATION IN FRANCE.

In France, the Delegation met with a
more sympathetic reception, though owing
to the prevalence of the views of the British
Foreign Office, the French sympathies
proved equally futile in the end. In Paris,
Mr. Mohamed Ali, got in touch with the
heads of the Republican Government and
with his wontec energy tried his best to
imbue the French Statesmen and Publicists
with the sense of their responsibility to-
wards millions of their Muslim fellow-
citizens who had fallen in their thousands
for the Republican cause.

IN ITALY.

At Rome, Mr. Mohamed Ali, succeeded
in obtaining an audience with his Holiness
the Pope, whose candid opinion of Turkish
tolerence and broadmindedness was an
oasis in the desert of the Christian want of
charity, met with all over Europe. His
interviews with the Italian Premier and
the Minister of Foreign Affairs, were also a
great contrast to those of the British
Ministers. Here in Italy, Mr. Mohamed
Ali, found a true appreciation of the in-
justice done to the Turks and the Musalmans
of the world. The Italian Government
was in full sympathy with the views of the
Indian Khilafat Delegtion.

A more courageous, utspoken, and withal
most courteous and moderate interpreter of
the Muslim obligations and Indian senti-
ments, could not be fund and yet it must
be admitted that the responsible Allied
Statesmen have not yielded one single iota
inspite of all the persuasions, pleadings and
warnings uttered by Mr. Mohamed Ali.

CHANGE IN TREATY, PROBABLE.

Though our pleadings before these pre-
tended human master of the world's destiny
have been in vain, they seem to have been
heard by the Supreme Master of the
Universe. Within a very short period, un-
expected world events have taken place
which seem to have entirely changed the
compass of European statecraft. Shortly
after the conclusion of Russo-Polish Treaty,
a complete destrucon of the Wrangelite
forces was achieved This obstacle to Turko-
Bolshevik confluen in Central Asia hav-
ing been removed, here has been a regroup-
ing of Bolshevik ad Turkish forces under
the command of Enver Pasha. Added to
this comes the Beezelist debacle in Greece
and the Plebiscite in favour of Constantine.
There seem little doubt that the revision of
the Turkish Treaty is being seriously con-
templated ad th Allied Powers have been
offered yet nother chance of redeeming
their pledge and placing the right of a
Nation's free exstence before the tempta-
tion of selfis economic exploitation, if only
they will no once again throw away this
golden opportunity.

THE PUNJAB.

RECAPITULATION.

Gentlemen, t the Amritsar and Calcutta
sessions we had the fullest reports of
all the horrors perpetrated during the reign
of terror in the Punjab. There was the
Hunter Commtee of Inquiry, appointed by
the Governmet of India. There was a
Majority repo given by the European
Members of th Committee which upheld
every act of he Civil and Military
authorities wit the exception of the
Jallianwalla Mssacre. The Minority re-
port signed by the Indian Members of the
Committee questoned the assumption of the
existence of an rebellion in the Punjab,
denied any justication for the declaration
of Matrial Law and condemned Dyer's
murders in Amritsar.

The Congress Punjab Inquiry Commission
condemned the cruel and compulsory
methods adopted by Sir Michael O'Dwyer,
during the war and the use made by him of
the Defence of India Act for the purpose of
stifling public movements during the
Rowlatt agitation. They maintained that
there was no conspiracy to over-throw the
Government and further that no reasonable
cause had been shown to justify the intro-
duction of Martial Law. They held that
"the Jallianwalla Bag Massacre" was a
calculated piece of inhumanity towards
utterly innocent and unarmed men, includ-
ing children and unparalelled for its fero-
city in the history of modern British ad-
ministration. They characterised the 'crawl-
ling order' and other fancy punishments as
unworthy of a civilised administration and
symptomatic of the moral degradation of
their inventors. They considered the
imposition of indemnity and punitive police
and exaction of fines and illegal impositions
uncalled for, unjust and added injury.
They recommended the dismissal of the
culprits, the recall of the Viceroy, the
repeal of the Rowlatt Act, the refund of
fines and indemnities and removal of puni-
tive Police, as measures necessary for re-
dressing the wrong done to the people, for
the purification of the administration and
for prevent a repetition in fu
official lawles.

ROYPROCLAMATION

Inspite of lacerated feelings
people caused the Punjab atroci
Royal Proclamation issued in
last, breathing spirit of recon
gave hopes of new era where it w
possible for the representatives
Government and the people to co
for the advancent of the Indian
towards the goal of complete res
Government. The Muslim League,
sister organisation the Congress, de
work the Reforms although they
considered inadequate, unsatisfactory
disappointing. It has further hope
after the submiss of the Reports
Hunter Committee the Congress
Inquiry Commission the wrong done
Punjab would be redressed and
honour, wantonly flouted in the P
would be vindicated.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S DESPA TCH.

But the despatch of the Governmen
India and the Secrry of State's
disillusoned us. It came apparent
notwithstanding the hateful phrase
of the Royal Proclamation, it had eff
no change of heart in ur alien R
The Secretary of State in his despatch speaking
the use of minimum fo necessary if
future Military action support of
Civil authority was required, condemned
Dyer's action at Jallianwala Bagh. But in
the rest of his despatch he justified the
claration of Martial Law. He also jus
the use of bombing from aeroplanes, p
warm tribute to Sir Micha O'Dwyer.
preciated the work and the conduct of o
and men both Civil and Military and
with a pacan of praise to the Viceroy.
garding the undue severity and imp
punishment, the only redress the Secr
of State could suggest was to leave
the Viceroy to show the disapproval of
Majesty's Government by "censure or
action which seemed to him necessary."
There were still some optimists in India
had hoped that the mother of Parliaments
would follow its ancient traditions and
Burkes and Foxes, in the House of Com-
mons, would not allow the modern Warren
Hastings to go unimpeached. But the
debate in the Commons instead of raising
the question of the just governance of In-
dia degenerated into a discussion on the
virtues and evils of Dyer. The House of
Commons debate was indeed absolutely dis-
appointing.

We are, however, indebted to the House
of Lords, which by its clear and outspoken
speeches placed before us the naked truth
about the real feelings of the governing
classes in Great Britain. Here the velvet
glove was removed from the mailed fist and
India was left in no doubt as to the basis of
the British rule in this country.

PUNJAB IN IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

When the people of India were being deep-
ly impressed by the report of these debates
in the British Parliament, whilst insult was
being added to injury by the non-official
Europeans opening a Dyer Fund, his Excel-
lency in utter and cynical disregard of all
these happenings read us a homily in his
opening speech at the Simla session of
the Imperial Council and advocated a
policy of clean slate and co-operation. Every
honest and legitimate effect to raise the
Punjab debate in the Imperial Council was
ruled out. Thus all the avenues for the
redress of the Punjab wronges have been
closed to us and all the doors shut and
barred against us.

PROGRESSIVE NON-VIOLENT NON-CO-OPERATION.

The Khilafat and the Punjab questions
naturally bring one to the consideration of
the methods by which these wrongs should
be redressed and their repetition made im-
possible. It is not only the question of
tions or the Punjab, the repressive legisla
in different parts of the British Empire, but
it is the spirit of the British Empire, but
tions which has to end these individual ac-
To any one who tries to sit and conquered.
comes obvious that these specimen per it be-
comes obvious that these specimen per it be-
the natural outcome of the notion of Sup-

ority of the We over the East, the greed
and lust of pow the desire of exploitation
of the weaker nions for the benent of the
stronger, and t determination on the
part of the Weste Nations to perpetuate
the bondage and slavery of Asiatic people.
It is, therefore, nonly a question of India's
honour and freedo but a great struggle for
the emancipation all the enslaved Asiatic
people from the raldom of the West. In
the foregoing obvations I have endeavour
ed to show that the talk about liberation
of the weaker nions from oppressive yoke,
the right to freom of subject nationali-
ties and the prple of self-determination
indulged in by e Allied Statesmen, have
been a delusion and a snare. The ques
tion then arises whether we in India are
going to do anng to discipline and or-
ganise ourselves order to gain our freedom
and thus remov all our wrongs, or are we
going to contin the old policy of mendi-
cancy, petition others to grant us our
inherent rights

So far as the Musalmans are concerned the
principle of Non-Co-operation is not a new
idea; rather it a clear and definite in
junction of the Divine Shariat which the
Mussalmans of India had in their forgetful-
ness consigned to oblivion. At the com-
mencement, se members of the Khilafat
Committee and some of the leading Muslim
divines brought this matter before the pub-
lic and when a question was carefully dis-
cussed as regds the application of this
principle, it as decided that the present
times furnish all the circumstances and the
conditions laid down in the Muslim Shariat.
It has therefo become binding that we
should practic Non-Co-operation against the
opponents of Islam.

Mahatma Gndhi's far-sighted mind saw
in this Musli religious principle an effective
method of we application, well suited for
the present litical requirements of the
country and atirely in conformity with the
principle of atyagraha. His whole-heart-
ed and sinle minded advocacy of this prin-
ciple resulte in its adoption by all the
great polit organisations representing
the overwhelming majority of
ts of this country. Non-Co-
ased on the obvious truth that
t can carry on the administra
ry without the active co opera
e acquiescence of the people
at country. And if the Gov
e country be unjust and heed-
hts and liberties of the people
ful way of reforming the recal
ment is to cease co-operation
with it.

THE PRINCIPLE.

The conside ation of this principle from the
ethical point of view need not detain us
very long. In order to have any wrong done
to a people r dressed it is not enough that
a few individ uals should be cognisant of the
wrong but the entire people or at least a
large majority of them must feel the wrong.
Then again the mere fact of feeling a wrong
does not abso ve you from your moral duty
but you must deny to help the wrong-doer
in perpetuati g the wrong, and by creating
a very strong public opinion you must make
the repetition of that wrong impossible.

As regards the religious aspect of this
principle I sh all only discuss it briefly from
the Muslim point of view. The Muslim
Shariat enjoins Tarki-mawalat or the aban
donment of f friendship (which means no
connection of love, service or help) with
those non-Mus lims, who are enemies at war
with Islam a nd Muslim countries. Again
the holy Quran imperatively de-
mands that Mussalmans should be
have ri ghteously, affectionately
and in a frie ndly manner towards all those
non-Muslims who are neither at war with
Muslims nor are they assailants intending
to invade or occupy their territories. "Al-
lah does not f orbid you respecting those who
have not mad e war against you on account
of (your) relig ion, and have not driven you
forth from yo ur homes, that you show them
kindness and deal with them justly, surely
Allah loves th e doers of justice. Allah only
forbids you r especting those who made war
upon you on account of (your) religion, and
drove you forth from your homes and bac
ed up (others) in your expulsion, that y
make friends with them and whoever mak
friends with them; these are the unjust
(60: 8.9) and Allah says Oh you who belie
Do not take my enemy and your enemy f
friends. Would you offer them love whi
they deny what has come to you of th
truth? (Quran i-Majid, Sura-i-Mumthahen
60, 1)

It is not necessary to lay stress on th
fact that Non-Co-operation is not only
political or a moral necessity but to a Mus
salman it is a religious obligation and henc
a graver responsibility attaches to him in
carrying it out.

PROGRAMME.

The full programme as passed by the Con-
gress and the Muslim League is given be-
low:—

In view of the fact that on the Khilafat
question both the Indian and Imperial Gov-
ernments have signally failed in their duty
towards the Mussalmans of India and the
Prime Minister has deliberately broken his
pledged words given to them and that it is
the duty of every non-Muslim Indian in
every legitimate manner to assist his Mussal-
man brother in his attempt to remove
the religious calamity that has overtaken
and in him view of the fact that in the mat-
ter of the events of April of 1919, both the
said Governments have grossly neglected or
failed to protect the innocent people of the
Punjab and punish officers guilty of un-
soldierly and barbarous behaviour towards
them, and have exonerated Sir Michael
O'Dwyer, who proved himself directly or in-
directly responsible for most of the official
crimes and callous to the sufferings of the
people placed under his administration and
that the debate in the House of Commons
and specially in the House of Lords betray-
ed a woeful lack of sympathy with people
of India and showed virtual support of the
systematic terorrism and frightfulness adopt
ed in the Punjab and that the latest Vicere-
gal pronouncement is proof of entire ab-
sence of repentance in the matters of the
Khilafat and the Punjab, this Congress is of
opinion that there can be no contentment
in India without redress of the two afore-
mentioned wrongs and that the only effectual
means to vindicate national honour and to
prevent a repetition of similar wrongs in
future is the establishment of Swaraj.

This Congress is further of opinion that
there is no course left open for the people of
India but to approve of and adopt the policy
of progressive non-violent Non-cooperation
until the said wrongs are righted and Swaraj
is established. And in-as-much as a begin-
ing should be made by the classes who have
hither to moulded and represented public
opinion, and inasmuch as Government con-
solidates its power through titles and honours
bestowed on the people, through schools
controlled by it, through its law courts and
its Legislative Councils; and inasmuch as
it is desirable in the prosecution of the mov
ment to take the minimum risk and to cal
for the least sacrifice compatible with th
attainment of the desired object, this Con
gress earnestly advises:

(a) Surrender of titles and honorary off
ces and resignation from nominated seats in
local bodies;

(b) Refusal to attend Government Levees
Durbars and other official and semi-official
functions held by Government officials or
in their honour.

(c) Gradual withdrawal of children from
schools and colleges, owned, aided or con
trolled by the Government, and in place of
such schools and colleges establishment of Na
tional schools and colleges in the various pro
vinces;

(d) Gradual boycott of British courts by
lawyers and litigants and establishment of
private Arbitration courts by their aid for
the settlement of private disputes;

(e) Refusal by the military, clerical and
labouring classes to offer themselves as re-
cruits for service in Mesopotamia;

(f) Withdrawl by candidates of their can
didature for election to the Reformed Coun-
cils and refusal on the part of the voters to
vote for any candidate who may, dispite the
Congress advice, offer himself for election.

(g) Boycott of foreign goods, and inas-
much as Non-Co-operation has been conceiv-
ed as a measure of discipline and self-sac-
rifice without which no nation can make real
progress, and inasmuch as an opportunity
should be given in the very first stage of
Non-Co-operation to every man, woman and
child for self-sacrifice, this Congress advises
the adoption of Swadeshi in piece goods on
a vast scale; and inasmuch as the existing
mills of India with indigenous capital and
control do not manufacture sufficient yarn
and sufficient cloth for the requirement of
the Nation and are not likely to do so for
a long time to come, this Congress advises
the immediate stimulation of further manu-
facture on a large scale by means of revival
hand spinning in every home and hand
weaving on the part of the millions of wea-
vers who have abandoned their ancient and
honourable calling for want of encourage-
ment."

The Muslim League further resolved to
boycott every Mahomedan socially who would
refuse to abide by their decision.

SURVEY OF PROGRESS.

A brief survey of the progress of Non-Co-
operation during the last 3 months would be
helpful in forming an estimate of its wide
spread acceptance and the sure and steady
manner in which it is spreading.

BOYCOTT OF COUNCILS.

The boycott of Councils by the Nationalists
has been complete. The electors have also
given a very clear verdict against the so-
called Reformed Councils. The exact figures
are not yet available, only rough estimate
can be made. In a vast majority of the
constituencies the percentage of electors who
recorded their votes was about 10, in a small
number between 10 and 25, and only a few
above 25. No amount of explanation would
convince the world that so far as the people
of India are concerned they would care to
have anything to do with the Montagu-
Chelmsford Reforms.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

The response which the young people of
India have given, has been very substantial
and most encouraging and this inspite of
the difficulties and obstacles which have
been placed in their way by the educational
staff and authorities.

I cannot help feeling proud of the fact

DR. M. A. ANSARI.

President of the All-India Muslim League.

that the students of the Mohammadan
Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, gave a
lead in this matter. You have all heard
how that august assembly of the Trustees
of the M.A.O. College, gathered in an
informal meeting at Aligarh, gave scant
hearing to the call of their religion in
which was also involved the cause of their
country's honour and freedom. You know
how the feeble voice of those who invited
them as a matter of conscience
to give up government grant-in-aid, to
disaffiliate their College from the Govern-
ment University and to nationalize it fell
on deaf-ears. You are aware in what inso-
lent and overbearing manner the Govern-
ment-bidden packed majority rejected our
demand and condemned our action. Then
followed the insufferable high-handedness of
the College authorities who stopped the
food, water-supply sanitary arrangements
and medical aid of the Non-cooperating stu-
dents. And lastly the culminating act of
the infuriated panic-stricken authorities
was to turn out the students from the Col-
lege with the help of the Police-force.

PRESSURE ON STUDENTS.

All the while intimidation, persuasion,
social and moral pressure were being
brought to bear on these students. But
they stood firm and behaved with marvel-
lous patience and fortitude and left the
College peacefully and quietly to take their
abode in the new quarters of the National
Muslim University. Ever since then a cam-
paign of calumnies and villification has
been deliberately carried on against the
Principal, his supporters, and the students
of the new institution. The Aligarh Col-
lege authorities have descended in their im-
potent rage to the lowest depth and have
thrown and all decency and decorum to
the winds. The columns of the
Aligarh Institute Gazette have been
open to the vilest abuse and
all the available English and vernacular
dailies are requisitioned for this propagan-
da of invection, calumny and scandal. But
with the help of the band of those staunch,
manly and strong-minded young students
the newly inaugurated National Muslim
University has gone on daily adding to its
number until six bungalows have now been
rented to accommodate the students who
have joined the University. We have no
fear for the future. We have full faith
that our University will go forward on its
march of progress and one day, God willing,
the old institution, being purged of all
its evils, will merge into the new.

The sister National University at Ah-
medabad with Mahatma Gandhi, its Chan-
cellor and that noble and brave man Mr.
M. T. Gidwani, as the Principal, will keep
the torch of learning alight in Gujrat,
illuminating the darkness of the institutions
where knowledge is only a concomitant of
moral and mental slavery.

The Khalsa College, the Islamia College
of Lahore and the Hindu University stu-
dents are putting up a brave fight. Our
best wishes are with them in their efforts
to break the fetters which still enslave
them.

Our sincere congratulations and good
wishes are offered to the Board of Manage-
ment and students of the Nadwat-ul-Ulema
at Lucknow for the way in which they have
refused the Government grant.

As for the National Schools so many are
daily coming into existence all over the
country that it is difficult at present to
furnish a complete list. There is a great
future for the education on National lines
and if Non-cooperation does nothing more
than removing the evils of the pre-
sent system of education it shall have fully
justified its inception.

SWADESHI.

Swadeshi has received a great impetus
from the movement of Non-cooperation.
Everywhere larger and larger number of
people are taking to wearing clothes manu-
factured in India. We have not reliable
data to give exact figures but the opening
of Swadeshi Stores and Emporia all over
the country is a sure index to the increased
use of Indian goods. Though hand spun
yarn and hand looms are still in their
infancy, it is not too much to hope that
here is a sure future for this branch of
Indian Industry.

LAWYERS.

The response of the lawyers, who feels
restrained to admit, has been very poor.
The number of those who have given up
their practice is probably the largest in
the Madras Presidency and the least in
Bengal. Arbitration Courts are in the
process of formation in a number of big
centres. Speaking for Delhi, although we
have not yet fully organised our courts
the number of cases already disposed of
has been nearly one hundred.

There has been a fair number of renun-
ciation of titles and honorary posts. Con-
sidering the class of people who generally
hold them, this number is not discouraging.

CRITICISMS.

So far the criticisms against Non-co-
operation have been made from three
groups of people i. e. the Moderates, the
European and Anglo-Indian papers and
Government officials. These criticisms may
be summarised under the following heads:
That Non-cooperation is destructive,
that is does not advocate any constructive
policy:—

Those who call the programme of Non-
cooperation destructive do not seem to
have carefully read the programme. If
they had, they would have seen that there
is construction going on simultaneously
with destruction, for insance, with the boy-
cott of the councils there is simultaneously
the education of the electors regarding their
demand for full Swaraj, with the with-
drawl of students from schools and col-
leges, there is the establishment of National
colleges and schools and so far as the
teaching institutions are concerned the aim
is to nationalize the existing institutions,
(as the Nadwat-ul-Ulema College, Luck-
now) and it is only when the authorities re-
fuse to give up the Government grant-in-
aid that the need of withdrawing students
from them and opening new institutions is
felt, hence the responsibility of destroying
the existing institutions is not entirely on
the shoulders of Non-cooperators but on
those as well who refuse to give up the
Government grant-in-aid although in many
cases they admit the evils arising from the

(Continued on page 10.)

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MUSLIMS AND NON-COOPERATION.

(Continued from page 9.)

grants. Similarly in the case of lawyers the suspension of their practice in the Government courts will be followed by the formation of Arbitration courts where a number of them may find work. Moreover, the critics forget that Non-cooperation is not an end in itself but simply a means to attain Swaraj, which surely is the most constructive of all constructive things.

Some say that Non-cooperation is based on hatred, which is souldestroying. It would lead to bitterness between the Government, the people and between the different sections of people.

NOT BASED ON HATRED.

It is forgotten by the critics that Non-cooperation is Non-violent and the very fact of eschewing violence of every kind shows that it is not based on hatred or enmity against any individual. Not only does it include the preaching and practising of Non-violence but the Non-cooperator is strictly enjoined to make it his personal concern to consider the life, honour, and property of every man, English or Indian, sacred and inviolable. It is fully realised by Non-cooperators that any violence would end in the utter failure of this method of achieving Swaraj. Whatever bitterness exists, is the result of Government's action regarding the Punjab and the Khilafat. It can fairly be claimed that Non-cooperation has had the effect of lessening the bitterness and directing the thoughts and energies of the people towards self-discipline, self-sacrifice and organisation. Sacrifice and not hatred is the basis of Non-cooperation.

Non-cooperation appeals to ignoran masses, the movement is bound to lead t violence:—

It has been demonstrated both during th Punjab disturbances and at other times tha if the masses have been controlled an diverted from violence and fury, it is b means of Satyagraha and the Non-Cooper tion Movement. It is the fashion of th opponents of Non-cooperation to ascri every act of lawlessness as the result Non-cooperation Facts prove just t contrary. Non-cooperation appeals to t finest instinct of the people, whether th are educated or ignorant. It preaches l and order, in preaches self-discipline a self-sacrifice, it preaches Non-violence.

GOVERNMENT GRANT-IN-AID.

Government grant-in-aid to colleges a uchools is Indian money:—

The very fact that this money is call "Government grant-in-aid" and is given a accepted as a bounty from the Governmt shows that, although the money comes fm the tax-payers' pockets, it is given a a gift from the Government to the people It becomes all the more degrading that the money collected from the people is used by the Government for imposing irksome conditions and restrictions on the pple. Can it be truthfully said that this mony is used as freely and without any let or hindrance as the money received as ctribution from the people at large. Can hese institutions stop the meddlesome insptors of schools from visiting these institions and generally misdirecting their workwhile receiving the Government grant-inaid? Can these institutions use text book of their own choosing, or invite any on to lecture to the boys on the economic theory of India or any such subjects? It i clear that the Government by giving this ptance controls the institutions fully and emplete-ly though the money may be our ow, and if anything is fatal to the free grotth of our educational institutions it is th Govrnment's control, whose admitted aim is t denationalise Indians and to make slave and clerks of them.

Boycott of Councils is a Suicidal Pdicy:—

This criticism presupposes tha th councils confer some real benefit o th people. Past experience and the constitution governing the new councils prove otherwise. The councils have no contro ov the Army, the Navy, or Foreign relation, the Civil Service, the Imperial Education service, the Indian Medical Service, Finace the Fiscal policy, and indeed on anything that really matters regarding the govnment of the country. The Governors nd the Viceroy have still got unlimited pors of veto. What would be the use then of going to these councils, and wasting ime in useless debates?

GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE.

At first the attitude of the Goverment was that of ridicule. Every epithe that could show the movement in bad ligh was used. Nothing could be more futile or ill-advised. It was said that the movement was bound to fail by reason of its itrinsic inanity. The nature of this visionary scheme was unpractical. It was te most foolish of all foolish schemes. Bt the ridicule did not kill this movement and the Government had to assume a less ctemptuas way of dealing with the situation. A olemn effort was made to rally the supporers of the Government. The Moderates ere asked to organise themselves to destroy his movment, other wise it was threatened hat repression would be started. Inspite f the efforts of the faithful Moderates this ane movement did not die and as the fforts "to laugh out" the movement missed he mark ridicule by Government and inane fforts of the Moderates soon changed to ords and deeds full of gravity, and the ighty Government felt constrained to esort to coercion, the last weapon in its rmoury. Repression which was started by he prosecution of a number of people has ow given place to gagging large and imortant sections of the Indian people by the pplication of the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act of 1911, and Part 11 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908 to olitically advanced areas. Nor is this all; or worse things still appear to be in store or this "Laughable" movement. After all f it was only a contemptible fly, which it was supposed to be, where is the necessity of killing it with a sledge-hammer used with the force of a gaint?

Gentlemen! In any struggle between the physical and moral forces the inevitable stages have to be gone through. Ridicule is followed by the rallying of the supporters, succeeded by repression but when repression oo has failed against our capicity to ndure, Victory shall be ours and respect will be our tribute. Once we are secure within the citadel of respect, those who ppose our efforts to-day will surrender themselves to dictates of reason.

CONCLUSION.

So far I have dealt with facts familiar to all, and covered what is well known ground. But I may without intending to weary you add a few more words. There appears to be a kind of deadlock between the bureaucracy and the people of this land, from the point of the view of the Government, and all because India has awakened, after age-long slumber to a keen sense of self-respect, self-reliance and self-organization; because India is now determined not to submit to any "Secondry position" in matters which are primarily her and her childrens concern. She has awakened to a strong sense of her present thraldom and heltory; and also of her ligitimate heritage of freedom. The bureaucrat is still thinking in the obsolete terms of governing with the mailed fist covered under the velvet glove because he cannot reconcile himself to the perfectly valid claims of self-respecting India, and continues to dream sweat dreams of gaining yet another lease of autocratic life for exploiting the rich resources of our country and the noble and self-effacing nature of our poor intimidated countrymen. The deadlock is inevitable because while we have ceased to think in terms of slavery, the heartless burueaucratic machinary, incapable of "imagination" continues to work as before we refuse to be exploited, and the Governmment devises cunning plans to ensure us, to coax, cajole or coerce us into submission.

NEED FOR PLENARY POWERS.

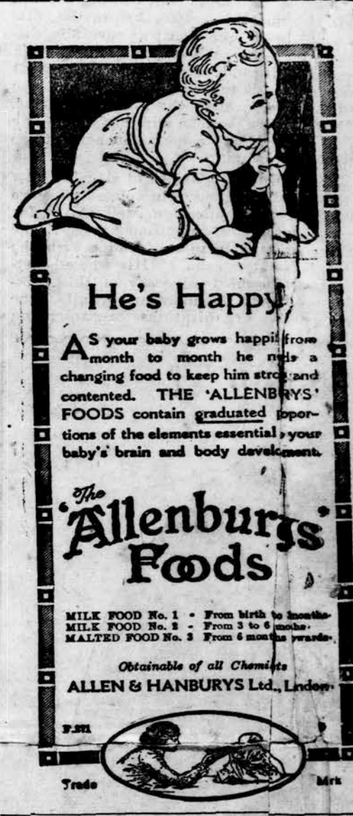
But they forget that we are no longer inspired by any but the highest ideal of complete Swarajya, which leaves no room for any bargains for seats on legislative bodies or transferred subjects. So long as we have not plenary powers to control guide and change the entire government of our country according as it (Govrnment) well or ill suits the interests of the largest number of our countrymen, why must our friends continue to din into our ears the virtues of the "advance" the new condition mark? So long as they do not divest themselves of the mentality which cannot cease to talk of "advances and concessions" there is no hope of the deadlock coming to an end. To us, however, who are determined to redeem our birth right, at any cost, *excepting violence*, the state of affairs described as a deadlock marks the beginning of our self-organizing efforts. The Government have forfeited our confidence by violating their pledges, enlogising tyrants, and supporting perpetraters of inhuman atrocities and other exhibitions of a sad want of morality. The feeling of distrust has permeated the masses not only of India, but of the whole East, as bourne out by what the Egyptians, the Arabs, the Kamalist Turks, the Persian nationalists, the Chinese and last but not the least, the Japanese have at different times and independently of one another said in Non-official or semi-official organs of opinion. This also appears to be the opinion of even such a partisan as Sir Valentine Chirol.

To win the cooperation of India there is nothing for our alien friends but first to disabuse their minds of "domination, race supremacy" and kindred evils secondly to do ample penance for past wrongs such as the dismemberment and the subjugation of the Khalifa's temporal and spritual Empire, and the massacre of allianwala, and lastly to recognise in unmistakable terms and in actual practice the sovereignty of the people of India.

As regards the suggestion about a Conference of Leaders of public opinion it may be said that in the present state of high tension in the country no good purpose can be served by attempting any *rapprochment* before there has been a complete vindication of the people's honours and sovereignty. No one can say that the wanton blows that are being dealt at the self-organizing efforts of honest patriots can ever result at any pacification. There is no trace of any willingness on the part of Government or certain important sections of anti-Indian Europeans—the consideration of whose views seems to weigh so much with the bureaucrats to descend from the clouds; in fact, ere apears to be a good deal too much of the "pride of power."

THE LAST WORD.

And now I must close. Let no false hopes, or grim fears left our determination not merely to save ourselves but to save humanity from the soul-destroying forces of abused materism. Let no half way houses lure us, let no side-shows detain us; for the magnificient minarets of the castle of freedom appear to rise to the sky before us, and if we have the will to continue our journey on the royal road of Non-violent Non-cooperation, there is not the least doubt that we shall, at no distant date, be secure within the eternal battlements of the high human destiny.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BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, Dec. 30.)

Mr. J. H. Garrett, I.C.S., on relief, to act as Political Agent, Cutch, vice Mr. N. J. Wadia, I.C.S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. F. W. O'Gorman to act as Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, Bijapur, during the absence of Mr. G. H. E. Starte, I.C.S., on deputation to Sind, pending further orders.

Mr. Raghavendra Narsinh Deshpande, Mamlatdar of Navalgund and Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Dharwar, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. Krishnaji Vithal Shinde to act as District Superintendent of Police, Ratnagiri, vice Mr. Hector Ratanji Kothawala, M.B.E., on deputation.

Mr. Shivram Balkrishna Parulkar to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Poona, vice Rao Bahadur Keshav Vithal Kokje, reverting.

Mr. G. K. Kale to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Ratnagiri, during the absence of Mr. C. C. Dutt, I.C.S., on leave, or pending further orders.

Mr. R. H. Haslam, Assistant Superintendent of Police, has been allowed furlough on average salary for five days on medical certificate and ordinary furlough on medical certificate for one month and twenty-six days in continuation of the combined leave granted to him.

Major J. R. Christian, Superintendent of Matheran, in the district of Kolaba, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district, is invested with the following additional powers.

Mr. J. A. Saldanha, Assistant Judge on special duty, is granted privilege leave for two months from the date of the termination of his special duty.

Mr. Ramrav Annapa Hemmadi to act, in addition to his own duties, as Divisional Forest Officer, Kanara Eastern Division and Kanara Central Division, from the date he received charge from Mr. G. S. Butterworth till relieved by Mr. D. B. Sothers.

Mr. J. Rodgers, District Deputy Collector and Personal Assistant to the Collector of Thana, is granted an extension up to 8th March, 1921, inclusive, of the privilege leave granted to him.

Mr. C. B. B. Clee, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Belgaum, passed on 6th December 1920 an examination in Kanarese according to the Higher Standard.

Mr. V. N. Bhide, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Ahmedabad, passed on 6th December 1920, an examination in Gujarathi according to the Higher Standard.

Leave to Mr. Gulmahomed Abdul Rehman, Acting Deputy Director of Agriculture, Sind, is cancelled.

Mr. Erachshah Jahangirshah Taleyarkhan, on reversion, to be City Magistrate, Surat, vice Mr. Kashibhai Vastabhai Patel.

Mr. Kashibhai Vastabhai Patel, on relief, to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Broach, vice Mr. Yeshvant Lakshman Dhekne, on leave, or pending further orders.

Mr. Bhaichandra Kashiram Joshi to act temporarily as Huzur Deputy Collector, Broach, from the date he takes over charge from Mr. Y. L. Dhekne till relieved by Mr. K. V. Patel.

Mr. Yeshavant Lakshman Dhekne, Huzur Deputy Collector, Broach, is granted with effect from the date of relief, privilege leave for six weeks.

Mr. W. M. Schutte, Agricultural Engineer, has been allowed an extension of furlough for seven days.

Mr. J. B. T. Brooke, Deputy Conservator of Forests, has been allowed an extension of furlough on medical certificate for ten days.

Mr. D. B. Sothers, Deputy Conservator of Forests, has been allowed special privilege leave in advance for one month in continuation of the privilege leave granted to him.

Messrs. Dwarkanath Rajaram Vaidya, Atmaram Krishna Nulkar and Dattatraya Moreshvar Randive to be Assistant Development Officers, Bombay Suburban District, temporarily, with effect from the 3rd January 1921, pending further orders.

The Governor in Council is pleased to create the temporary appointment of Deputy Financial Adviser to Government in the Development Department, and Auditor, Bombay Development Accounts, and to appoint to it Mr. G. R. Bailey, with effect from the date he takes charge.

Mr. R. D. Mistri, Sub-Engineer, is granted three months' privilege leave with effect from the 1st November 1920 or its subsequent date of relief.

On return from leave, Mr. F. St. J. Gebbie, C.I.E., Chief Engineer, is attached to the Public Works Department Secretariat on Special Duty in connection with the Sukkur Barrage Project.

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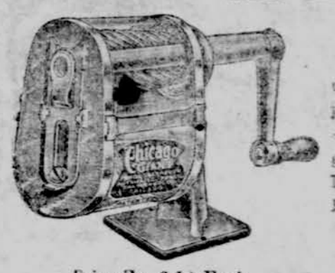

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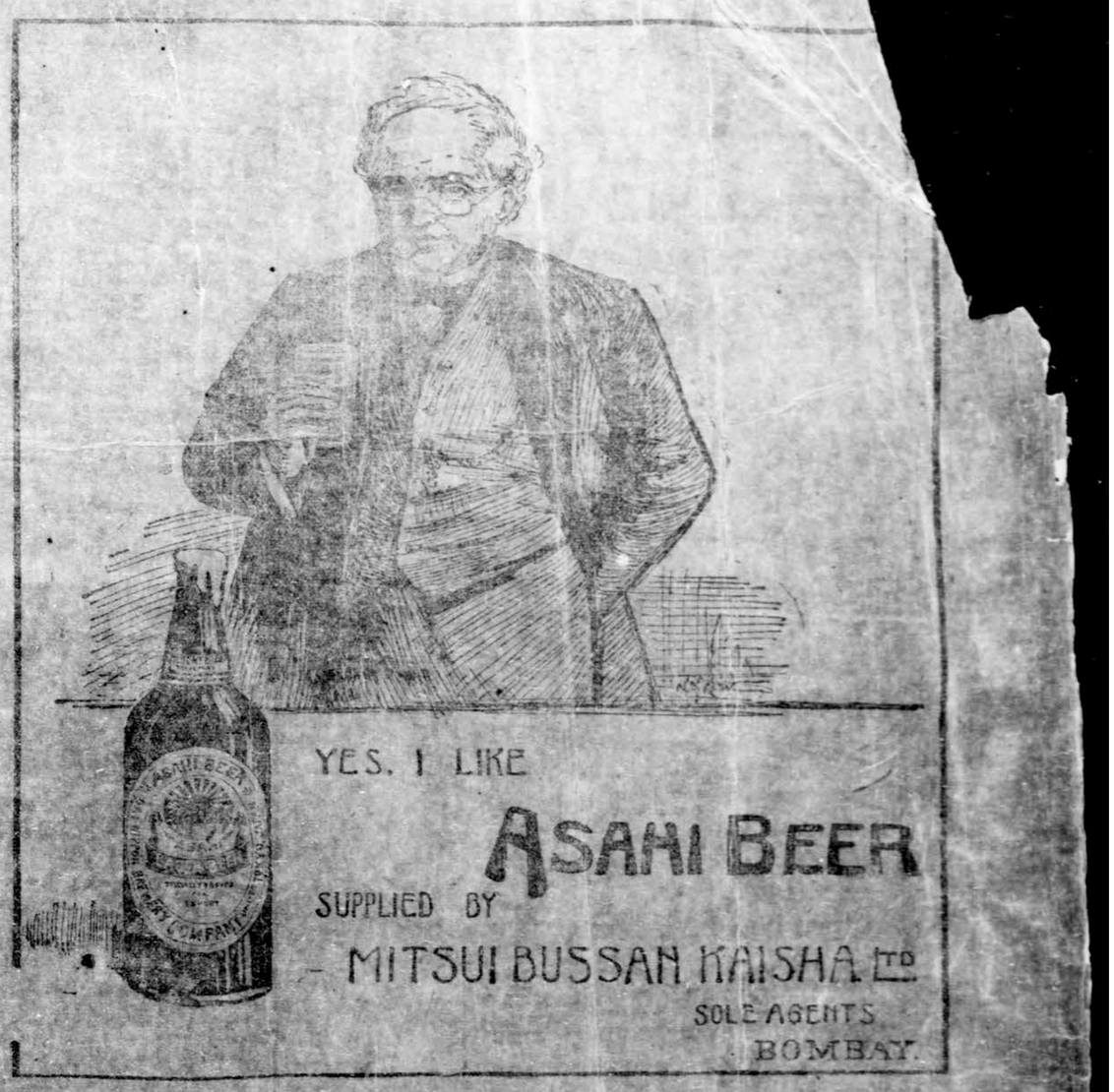

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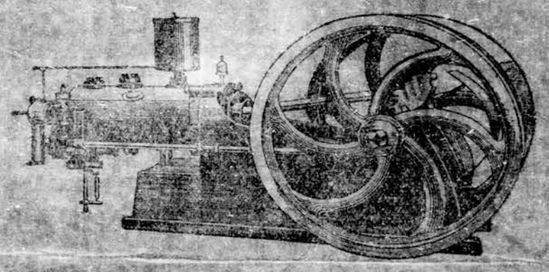
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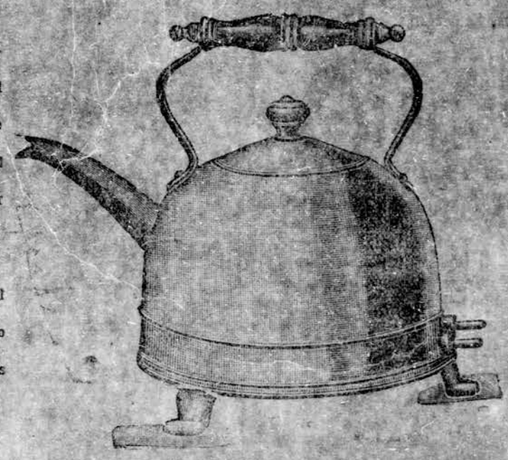
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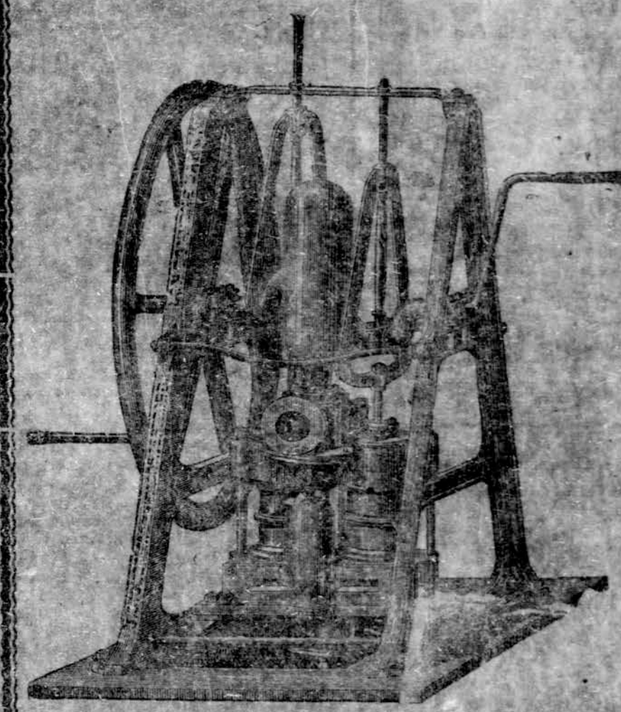
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